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REVIVES OLD CHARGES

DR. LANAHAN AGAIN ATTACKS THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Says He Will Publish in Permanent Form the "Era of Frauds" in the New-York Institution—Will Also Furnish Proofs to the General Conference, Which Meets in May—Denials and Explanations by the Rev. Drs. McCabe and Eaton.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—The Rev. Dr. John Lanahan created a sensation in the Methodist preachers' meeting to-day, when he announced that in a few days he will publish, in a permanent form, the "Era of Frauds in the Methodist Book Concern at New-York," where he was at one time an agent. He stated that the publication is made necessary by the repeated denials of the frauds by persons in official positions.

At the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. C. C. McCabe, in a speech, declared that "the Church never lost a dollar by one of its agents."

Dr. Lanahan, who has for many years been the Presiding Elder of the Baltimore Conference, regarded the statement as a denial of the charges he had made against the Book Concern, and he determined to secure a thorough investigation of the matter.

Dr. Lanahan says he will furnish to the General Conference, which will meet in Cleveland next month, proof that, for more than twelve years, every financial report made to the Church by the New-York management was false by from $20,000 to $100,000; that the reports were false as to the amount of cash in the Shoe and Leather Bank, where the official account was kept, because the senior agent kept large amounts of the concern's money in his personal account, and used it to speculate in stocks in Wall Street, and that large sums of money sent to the concern for church benevolence were used in the same way.

That frauds were perpetrated in the manufacturing department. In the printing branch the purchase of $700,000 worth of paper was fraudulently availed of by the Superintendent, who used a man as a go-between, and that, no matter from whom the paper was purchased, that man was allowed to levy a tax and realize a handsome benefit.

That more than $20,000 worth of leather was paid for in less than two years, of which no account was or could be given.

That the Book Committee assumed that the exposure of the frauds would injure the Church, and endeavored to conceal them and whitewash the defrauders.

That the committee induced one of the defrauders (S. J. Goodenough) to sue him (Dr. Lanahan) for slander, but that the plaintiff evaded a trial of the case, and it was finally dropped.

DR. LANAHAN'S CHARGES DENIED.

The Rev. Dr. McCabe Says They Were Thoroughly Investigated.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe was at the meeting of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Union Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, last evening, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES showed him the telegram containing an account of Dr. Lanahan's charges.

"I do not know whether I said 'the Church never lost a dollar by one of its agents' or not at the last General Conference, four years ago, but if I did not say it then I say it now.

"Dr. Lanahan's charges have not a vestige of truth in them. Last year the Methodist Book Concern made a net profit of $270,000. In the last ten years it has paid $1,000,000 into the fund for worn-out preachers. It sells $6,500,000 worth of books every four years.

"I mention these facts to counteract any bad effect which Dr. Lanahan's words might have. The matter of which he complains dates back twenty-four years. At that time Dr. Carlton was the senior agent and Dr. Lanahan the junior agent. Dr. Lanahan believed he had discovered frauds in the management of the bank balances. It is customary to make the senior agent of the Book Concern not only the Treasurer of the Concern, but also the Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

"Dr. Lanahan made his charges in 1872, and a committee composed of the ablest business men connected with the Church and of ministers noted for their business ability spent several weeks investigating the charges. The result was that they were discovered to be utterly without foundation.

"Dr. Carlton and Dr. Lanahan were not reappointed agents. Their places were taken by Ruben Nelson and J. M. Philips. Dr. Carlton was as pure and honest a man as ever breathed."

Another minister attending the conference, who is familiar with all the facts of the controversy between Dr. Lanahan and Dr. Carlton, said:

"Dr. Carlton was a fine business man. He was dignified, and not likely to remove a suspicion if a man challenged him with not having done what he was right. Dr. Carlton was appointed to the agency of the Book Concern in 1864, and had got its business at his fingers' ends when Dr. Lanahan was appointed as his junior colleague in 1868.

"As Treasurer of the Missionary Society, Dr. Carlton had to keep credits open in all parts of the world for an amount sometimes reaching $500,000. It was necessary to place funds for missionaries to draw upon, and sometimes drafts were months in transit between the missionaries and the Treasurer. Dr. Lanahan probably did not understand this system, and it is possible that his senior colleague may have told that it was not his business to understand it."

The Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton, agent of the Methodist Book Concern, said the Committee of Seventy-two, which investigated the charges made by Dr. Lanahan, reported to the General Conference held in Brooklyn in 1872 that repeated frauds had been practised to the Lindsey department.

"The Committee of Investigation," Dr. Eaton continued, "also reported that no agent of the concern was implicated in the frauds.

"I have furnished Dr. Lanahan with considerable data for his book. I received a letter from him in which he said he intended to confine himself to the acts of the agents who preceded his appointment."

No Easter Egg-Rolling Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Rain prevented the children of Washington from observing the quaint custom of rolling eggs down the grassy slopes of the White House grounds on Easter Monday. A similar misfortune has happened for several successive seasons, broken only by one intermission of fair weather. The disappointment was not so keenly felt as usual this year by the little ones, because the Marine Band had been ordered to accompany Secretary Herbert to Fort Monroe, thus depriving the occasion of one of its chief charms, the music.

Wheat Advances Two Cents a Bushel.

Wheat advanced sharply in price on decreased supplies, aided somewhat by the Cuban belligerency resolutions yesterday. The advance was from 2 cents to 2¼ cents per bushel on sales of 4,825,000 bushels, a large total compared with recent sales. May options closed at 78¼ cents per bushel, and July at 72⅝ cents. The decrease in stocks at this port was 501,000 bushels for the last week, to 1,322,461 bushels, and the decrease in visible supply was 726,000 bushels, to 60,322,000 bushels.

United States Senators Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Morgan of Alabama has been confined to his bed for two or three days with a severe cold, and his condition yesterday greatly alarmed the family. He was suffering great pain in the right side, but was better this morning. Senator Voorhees is much better to-day, and as soon as the weather settles will resume his duties at the Capitol.

HERR AHLWARDT ARRESTED.

He Was Assaulted and Badly Beaten in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 6.—Herr Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic speaker, was roughly handled here to-night, and was finally locked up. He came here to speak before an anti-Jewish society in Germania Hall. He was accompanied by Ernest Fridow and Ernest Mendel.

The authorities expected trouble, and had a guard of policemen in the hall. The Hebrews were there in force and outgeneraled the police. The greater number of policemen were in the hall, where the Jews and the anti-Semitic men had gathered, but there were one or two at the door, where a noisy crowds was awaiting Ahlwardt's coming.

When Ahlwardt and his friends reached the hall they were met by a dozen Jews, who had a garg of roughs in their employ. These roughs seized Ahlwardt, struck him on the head with a brick, cutting his scalp, and threw him into the street. They also assaulted Mendel and Fridow, who were cut about the head. None of the three was severely injured.

Ahlwardt is said to have drawn a pistol, and was about to fire into the crowd when the pistol was knocked from his hand by a policeman, one of a squad that had dispersed the crowd.

The police arrested Ahlwardt for carrying concealed weapons, and Mendel and Fridow for disorderly conduct. Of their assailants, Samuel Becker, Morris J. Cohen, and Israel Brumbaum were taken into custody on a charge of atrocious assault.

Ahlwardt denies that he had the revolver, but he was trapped into saying that had he known how to use the revolver he would have shot some one.

A. M. Woeller, President of the Anti-Semitic Society, and Jacob Hoefnagel, the Secretary, witnessed the affair, and claim that Ahlwardt acted solely in self-defense.

The prisoners will all be arraigned before Recorder McDonough to-morrow morning. They were all admitted to bail late to-night.

TALK WITH CHAIRMAN HINKLEY.

He Expects to Call the State Committee Together May 14 or 15.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 6.—Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee said to-night:

"I think I shall call the committee to meet in New-York on the 14th or 15th of May, and, while I do not wish to anticipate the decision of the committee in regard to the date and place for the convention, I think that Saratoga and the 23d or 24th of June will be favored by a majority of the committee. That time will be a week after the meeting of the Republican National Convention, thus giving us an opportunity to see the Republican National platform and know the Republican selection for President."

Mr. Hinkley said he had received communications on the subject from many Democrats, a few advising an early convention, but many more advising a late convention. There need be no hurry, Mr. Hinkley said; the Democracy could afford to wait and bide events. The Democracy of the State in 1892 had a candidate, and hence an early convention was held, to express its preference, but this year there was no avowed candidate for the Presidency in the State.

Reports from all parts of the State, Mr. Hinkley said, indicated that the Democrats were feeling confident of carrying the election in November. "But," he added, "we have had confidence before, and have been disappointed in the outcomes."

Mr. Hinkley expressed the opinion that the talk that Senator Hill might be a candidate for the Governorship was pure invention. "He is not a candidate for Governor," said Mr. Hinkley, "and will not permit his name to be used. Neither is it probable that he will be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, as the present apportionment is so unfair that even if a Democratic Assembly should be chosen, the majority probably would not be large enough to overcome the hold-over majority in the Senate."

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Daniel Beneycke Accused of Defrauding an Albany Bank.

Detective Michael E. Nolan of the Albany police, assisted by Detective Butler of the Pinkerton Agency, acting for the American Bankers' Association, arrested Daniel Beneycke, alias "Big Dan," on a bench warrant last night, and will take him to Albany.

It is charged that on Nov. 14, 1892, Beneycke defrauded the National Commercial Bank of Albany with a draft for $1,600, which had been "raised" from $16. At the time of the forgery Pinkerton's Agency made an investigation which resulted in ascertaining that Beneycke was the man to whom the money was paid, and also that a man who answered the description of Beneycke had been arrested at Knoxville, Tenn., for presenting forged paper on a bank in that city. A photograph was secured which the Albany authorities and bank officials positively identified as that of the man who swindled the National Commercial Bank.

For the Tennessee forgery Beneycke was sentenced to three years in the coal mines at Tracy City, Tenn. For some unknown reason the Tennessee authorities, although frequently requested to do so, failed to advise the Albany police authorities of Beneycke's release, which occurred about two weeks ago. On learning that he was at liberty, the American Bankers' Association, of which the National Commercial Bank is a member, directed the Pinkerton Agency to co-operate with the Albany police authorities in finding and arresting Beneycke.

M'GUIRE'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Gov. Morton Provides for His Release from Sing Sing in June.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 6.—Much surprise was manifested here to-day at the news that Gov. Morton had commuted the sentence of Patrick McGuire, one of Perry's companions in his escape from the Matteawan asylum, so that he will be released from Sing Sing in June. McGuire last Fall made charges against Keeper Brown of the Matteawan Asylum of conspiring to help him get away, on the strength of which the Grand Jury indicted Brown and recommended McGuire to Executive clemency; but on his trial Brown was not found guilty, and was discharged from custody. District Attorney Wood refused to recommend McGuire to the good offices of the Governor and characterized him as a scoundrel.

He was declared sane three weeks ago and sent back to Sing Sing to serve out his sentence of ten years for a burglary committed in New-York. He had a little over a year to serve.

Reform Police Commissioner.

SARATOGA, April 6.—Robert C. Fonda, the Saratoga agent of the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will to-morrow be appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. The appointment will be made by the Village President, Charles H. Sturges. It is in the interest of reform. Mr. Fonda will succeed George V. Koenig, whose term expires May 1.

Ghastly Find in Fire Ruins.

The skeleton of a boy or girl was found yesterday in the ruins at 7 Pelham Street, where there was a fire on Nov. 3 last. The bones were found by Richard Green, 87 Pike Slip, who was at work tearing away the debris. They were sent to the Morgue. The burned building was filled with sweat shops, and four persons lost their lives, though as no one was reported missing, they were thought to be all that perished.

A Famous Dog Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Champion Tim, one of the best-known Irish setters in America, died at the kennels of his owner, Dr. L. C. Sauveur, at Chestnut Hill, to-day, probably of old age. Tim was by Big Hazel, and whenever and wherever shown he carried off the honors. Even as late as three years ago he was valued at $10,000.

A LIVELY CHURCH WAR

UNPOPULAR RECTOR'S TICKET BADLY BEATEN AT WEST ISLIP.

An Easter Election for Wardens and Vestrymen, by Which the Rev. Samuel P. Moran Will Have Church Officers That Are Opposed to Him and His Method of Conducting the Parish Affairs—He May Have to Resign.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., April 6.—The Easter election held this morning at Christ Episcopal Church here, of which the Rev. Samuel P. Moran is rector, was the most exciting in the history of the church and resulted in a complete victory for the anti-Moran faction. A factional fight of the most bitter nature has been brewing in the church for several years, and at the present time the church's treasury is bankrupt, and about three-quarters of its members worship in neighboring villages and have withdrawn their aid from the church. The rector's and sexton's salaries have not been paid in months, and the former is heavily involved financially.

The parish is by far the wealthiest in Bishop Littlejohn's diocese, and formerly numbered among its members many of the multi-millionaires of New-York and Brooklyn who own country seats here. Rector Moran has been in charge of the parish for about twelve years. He managed to keep peace with his congregation for nine years, save for an occasional wrangle, but about three years ago the present row commenced, when he insisted upon appointing his wife President of a church guild. The ladies of the guild objected. Mrs. Moran, who comes of a prominent Rhode Island family, was said not to be popular, and the ladies showed their disapproval of the rector's action by promptly refusing to remain in the guild, which was soon thereafter disbanded.

From that time on, row after row followed, and the rector, it is alleged, instead of trying to pacify his opponents attempted to rule them with an iron hand. Time went on, and one by one the wealthy contributors began to withdraw from the church. The rector recognized the inevitable, but still insisted that he would not resign, and that he would stay at all hazards.

An effort to elect an anti-Moran Vestry was made two years ago, but the rector was too influential for the opposition, and he carried the day. James N. Eaton, who for a score of years had served as Superintendent of the Sunday school and Treasurer and Warden of the church, resigned, and many of the other workers in the Sunday school followed, and the school has since been carried on in a haphazard way. Time after time Bishop Littlejohn's attention has been called to the existing state of affairs, but he refused to act so long as the Vestry retained its rector.

Rector Moran and C. Du Bois and Col. Alfred Wagstaff, who have been members of the Vestry, had a falling out a short time ago, and the latter decided to come out boldly and champion the cause of the opposition. The anti-Moran faction, which had about given up the fight and intended to withdraw from the church, decided to make another attempt to elect an opposing Vestry. The rector, to pacify the Wagstaffs, placed them on his ticket at election, but his action had no effect.

The election took place at the church, and the polls were open from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. The following composed the rectors' ticket: Senior Warden—C. Du Bois Wagstaff; Junior Warden—Arthur N. Fuller; Vestrymen—Col. Alfred Wagstaff, William D. Teese, Samuel R. Jones, William H. Bradford, and Kingsland Hones. The anti-Moranites named the following ticket: Senior Warden—C. Du Bois Wagstaff; Junior Warden—James W. Eaton; Vestrymen—Col. Alfred Wagstaff, F. Peabody Magoun, Harry T. Nicholas, Malcolm W. Ford, the famous athlete, and Justice of the Peace James B. Cooper.

Rector Moran presided at the ballot box in front of the church. The voting was quite brisk for a time after election, and from the opening of the polls it was clearly evident that the rector was likely to be defeated. The rector was not in good humor, and angry words were soon passed, and finally he commenced to challenge the voters. This aroused the ire of the opposition, and when the rector announced that he would receive the votes of Justice Copper, Mr Nicholas, and Warden Wagstaff under protest, Squire Cooper exclaimed:

"On what grounds do you protest against our votes?

"I shall give no reasons until after the votes are counted," said the rector in reply.

The balloting went merrily on, and thirteen votes were polled, of which the anti-Moranites received ten and the rector three. As Warden Wagstaff and D. F. Meagher, who were acting as tellers, announced the vote, Rector Moran declared, excitedly:

"The ticket which received the three votes is the one elected. The other ticket is not legally elected. I have a right to judge of the qualification of the voters, and a number of those who cast their ballots had no right to do so."

The excitement ran high for a moment or two, when Col. Wagstaff said:

"I have carefully examined the common laws of the Church, and I see no reason why the ticket which received the ten votes was not elected. The majority who voted for the ticket were communicants of the church of long standing, and I am sure there is no question as to the legality of the election."

Rector Moran's face flushed as Col. Wagstaff spoke, and, after he had finished, the rector exclaimed:

"You people must not attempt to act, whatever you may think on the matter, and if you do attempt to I shall appeal to the courts."

Squire Cooper then replied, hotly: "You are not absolute, and we shall meet, and meet soon."

Col. Wagstaff also replied to the rector by saying: "If you want to go to law, why, we will give you all the law you want."

The Wagstaff-Eaton-Cooper-Nicholas vestry will at once meet and demand the church records, and if they are refused will promptly apply to the courts. If the other vestry attempts to act there will be trouble. It is understood that formal charges will be at once made to Bishop Littlejohn against Rector Moran, and the latter's removal may follow. Rector Moran left Babylon this afternoon, and it is understood that he will see the Bishop before he returns.

May Subsidize an American Line.

At the opening of the Argentine Congress May 10 a bill will be introduced providing for the granting of a yearly subsidy of $100,000 gold, for a line of steamship between Buenos Ayres and New-York. One feature of the bill is that the Argentine Government shall have the right to use the vessels as cruisers and transports in case of war, and in the event of the loss of a vessel to pay the company a sum not exceeding 15 per cent. above the cost of the vessel.

Ex-President Pellegrini, the leader of the National Party, is in favor of this bill, and its passage is considered to be reasonably assured.

Thirteen Club to Try Mr. Rawson.

The Board of Managers of the Thirteen Club has preferred charges against A. L. Rawson of Woodcliff, N. J., who is charged with palming off on the club what purported to be a letter from Sir Francis Knollys, the private secretary of the Prince of Wales, in which the Prince accepted honorary membership in the club. The Prince, in fact, declined that honor. A special meeting of the Board of Managers to try the charges has been called for next Friday evening at the Hotel Richelieu, 52 West Twenty-fourth Street.

E. G. Pease Guilty of Malfeasance.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 6.—Elias G. Pease, City Clerk of Mount Vernon, against whom charges of nonfeasance and malfeasance in office have been made by the Common Council, based on a report of Controller Gideon D. Pond, was admitted to be guilty by his counsel, Frank M. Buck, before the Common Council, in special session to-night. The Corporation Counsel has been directed to collect $3,740.54 from Pease's sureties—Matthew Dummell and John E. Marshall.

NOT TO BE DRAWN FROM TREASURY.

National City Bank to Supply $800,000 Gold for Export.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will send $800,000 in gold to-day to Germany, but, by arrangement made yesterday, the Treasury gold will not be touched. It had been supposed on Saturday that this shipment would make the first draft on the gold reserve. The National City Bank averted such a draft by offering to supply the gold from its own vaults. Members of the firm said that the shipment was to be made to meet a special order, and that it would not have been in any sense an exchange transaction. It was said that its ultimate destination would be Russia.

Bankers expressed themselves as gratified when it became known that the gold would not be taken from the Treasury, and the news was generally well received. Those who had predicted that no gold would be exported this week came to the front again. They said that if gold were to go it would be furnished by banks instead of by the Treasury, because rates of exchange do not justify coin shipments if coin, as reported, is not in good condition. The premium on bars makes them much too costly for export. According to this view, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.'s shipment could not have been profitable as an exchange transaction.

This is why notice on Saturday that it would be made surprised and puzzled those who have been figuring the chances of exports on an exchange basis. Rates for exchange were quoted yesterday at Friday's prices, and both bids and offerings were light. Houses that usually ship gold when exchange shows a probable margin for profit seemed to think yesterday that the Treasury reserve would not be disturbed this week.

BOOTHS MEET AT LAST.

The Commander Sees His Sister with Witnesses Present.

Ballington Booth and his sister, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, have, after several ineffectual attempts, met and had a long talk. The interview took place at Mr. Booth's home, at Montclair, N. J., and lasted from 9 o'clock Sunday night to 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Both seemed worn out when they appeared at their respective headquarters yesterday.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker failed in her efforts to bring her brother back into the Salvation Army, he persisting in the determination expressed a week ago to consider no proposition looking to a return. This statement was issued at the headquarters of the Volunteers yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Booth:

We have met and had a long interview with our sister, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, and wish it most distinctly understood that our attitude is absolutely unchanged, and that our future plans for the Volunteers will go forward as heretofore stated.

We are, however, anxious to have it clearly stated that this interview was of a sisterly and brotherly character, and that apart from the matters of controversy on which we must still differ there exists, as there always has, the warmest affection for Mrs. Booth-Tucker, as our sister.

The former attempt at a meeting failed chiefly through Ballington Booth's determination to have witnesses present. He won his point, and at the meeting Sunday night, his physician, Dr. McKelway, and his wife were present.

MAYOR DALY OF RAHWAY DYING.

He Has Been Elected to His Present City Office Five Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 6.—Mayor J. J. Daly, M. D., is dying at the home of his sister, on Main Street. He has been ill for four months, and has been slowly sinking for ten days. The last rites of the Catholic Church have been administered, and the Mayor is unconscious most of the time. The attending physicians do not think he can live until morning. Bulletins are issued every hour for the convenience of citizens.

Mayor John J. Daly is forty-four years old, and is serving his fifth term as Mayor of Rahway. He ran first on the Democratic ticket and was elected. He entered the race the second time as an independent. His last three elections have been as a Republican. At the last charter election his majority was the largest ever given a candidate in this city. His present term expires next Spring.

Mr. Daly was born here, and studied medicine in the office of the late Dr. Abernathy. On the death of his patron Dr. Daly succeeded to the practice, which he enlarged and made lucrative. He was made physician for the Pennsylvania Railroad in this section, and served several terms as City Physician before being elected Mayor. Under General Harrison's Administration he was United States Pension Examiner. His death will be considered a calamity for the city.

A REBELLION QUICKLY QUELLED.

Capt. Dorr Tells of Trouble in Haiti After Hippolyte's Death.

The steamship Prins Willem IV. of the Dutch West India Line, which arrived here yesterday, brings an echo of the local disturbances in Haiti which followed the death of President Hippolyte and the installation of his successor, Tiresias Simon Sam, formerly a member of Hippolyte's Cabinet.

Capt. Dorr of the steamship said his vessel touched at Jacmel, a port on the southern coast of Haiti, on March 27. It was his intention to take out clearance papers and sail the following morning, but that afternoon a riot broke out in the city, and the occasional whiz of a bullet overhead caused him to expedite his departure.

From several passengers, who came on board before the vessel tripped her anchor Capt. Dorr learned that the expected return from Jamaica of Gen. Manigat, exiled by Hippolyte, had been the cause of the disturbance.

The Prins Willem sailed for Aux Cayes, and proceeded to Port au Prince, where her clearance papers had been sent. While there, Capt. Dorr learned that the riot had been quickly quelled.

The Katahdin's Trial To-day.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., April 6.—The Government ram Katahdin, which was lying in this harbor waiting a trial run under direction of a board of United States naval officers, had an inspection this forenoon before the Naval Board. Everything proved satisfactory, and it is expected that a run will be made to-morrow, the vessel leaving here in the morning and running six hours out and return.

City Clerk Woolley Obeys the Law.

JERSEY CITY, April 6.—City Clerk Edward T. Woolley to-day accepted all certificates of nomination that were presented to him, and filed them. He last week said that he would not receive certificates after last Saturday, but to-day learned that he was mistaken in his interpretation of the law.

No Plot to Abduct Mr. Vanderbilt.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Southern Pacific officials say there was no foundation whatever for the story printed in a morning paper to the effect that a conspiracy has been discovered to waylay the Vanderbilt-Depew train and abduct Cornelius Vanderbilt.

F. W. Stevens a Vice Chancellor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 6.—Chancellor McGill has appointed Frederick W. Stevens of Newark a Vice Chancellor. Mr. Stevens has accepted the appointment, and will be sworn in at Trenton to-morrow.

St. Louis Gets Another Convention.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The officials of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union decided to-day to hold the annual convention of the national body in St. Louis from Nov. 13 to 16, inclusive.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of New-York Postmasters: G. W. Sallsbury, Casanovia; C. J. Chium, Brighton; Truman Lewis, Sidney.

AMERICAN ATHLETES WON

PRINCETON AND BOSTON BOYS SUCCESSFUL IN OLYMPIAN GAMES.

Garrett of Princeton Defeated the Greek Champion at Putting the Discus—Lane and Jamieson of Princeton Won Their Trial Heats, as Did Curtis and Burke of Boston—Conolly of Boston Won the Hop, Step, and Jump.

ATHENS, April 6.—To-day began the seven hundred and seventy-sixth Olympiad, in which athletes from several countries participated. The Americans who took part in the games were the victors in several of the events, despite the fact that they have been here a very short time, and had little practice after their long ocean voyage.

The weather was mild, but cloudy. Early in the morning it was feared that the games would have to be postponed because of the rain that fell yesterday, but later it was decided that the grounds within the Stadion were in sufficiently good condition to allow of the opening events taking place.

More than 40,000 persons were admitted to the Stadion, including the King of Greece, the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince, and other members of the royal family, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many other prominent persons.

These 40,000, however, were not the only ones who witnessed the games. The Stadion has no roof, and on each side of it rise hills, from which a good view can be had within the walls. These hills were fairly black with spectators, thousands of whom were too poor to pay the small price of admission to the Stadion, but who were determined to see the revival of the ancient Greek festival. The sight was a remarkable one, and seldom have such interest and enthusiasm been displayed over any recent event in the Grecian capital.

The Americans who took part in to-day's events appeared to be in excellent form, and they won their victories with much apparent ease.

For the discus throwing the Americans entered were Robert Garrett, Captain of the Princeton University Athletic team, and Ellery H. Clark of Harvard, a member of the Boston Athletic Association. Garrett won, putting the discus 29.15 meters and defeating Paraskevopoulos, the Greek champion, by 19 centimeters. The throw was considered something phenomenal by the Grecian athletes.

The first heat of the 100-meter race was won by F. W. Lane of Princeton, in 0:12 1-5. Szokoly, a Hungarian, was second.

The second heat was won by T. P. Curtis of the Boston Athletic Association, also in 0:12 1-5. M. Chalkokondylis, an Athenian, was second.

The third heat was won by T. E. Burke of the Boston Athletic Association, in 0:11 4-5. Hoffman, a German, was second.

In the hop, step, and jump, Connolly of the Boston Athletic Association covered 13 7-10 meters. Tufferi, a Frenchman, was second.

In the first heat of the 400-meter race H. B. Jamison of Princeton was first, and the German, Hoffman, second. The second heat was won by Burne, an Englishman, with Gimolin second.

The first heat of the 800-meter race was won by Flack, an Austrian. Lermusiaux, a Frenchman, won the second heat.

All the finals will be run on Friday.

The winners in the several events were cordially applauded. Everything passed off without a hitch, and the revival of the games has been most successful.

Capt. Robert Garrett was up to a year ago little known as an athlete, even at Princeton. He prepared for college with private tutors at his home in Baltimore, and entered Princeton in the Fall of 1893. He is a son of the late T. Harrison Garrett, a brother of Robert Garrett, the former President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In his freshman year at Princeton young Garrett showed some ability in the weights and jumps, and was taken on the track team largely because of his promise to make an athlete with training. Trainer George Goldie took him in hand, trained him, especially in putting the shot, and has now succeeded in placing him very close to the first rank of college athletes.

KILLED BY HER REJECTED SUITOR.

Miss Owen of Talbotton, Ga., Murdered by Dr. W. S. Ryder.

TALBOTTON, Ga., April 6.—Dr. W. S. Ryder, a prominent dentist, last night shot and instantly killed Miss Sallie Emma Owen. Ryder yesterday afternon brought Miss Owen into town from her home, about ten miles out, and left her at the home of J. H. McCoy. He returned to Mr. McCoy's at 9 o'clock in the evening with a double-barreled shotgun, stepped to the parlor door, and fired at Miss Owen, who was sitting in the parlor with Senator A. P. Persons. The shot was fatal and death was instantaneous.

Ryder fired the other barrel of his gun at Mr. Persons, but only a few small shot struck him, and his injuries are not serious.

It is supposed that Miss Owen had rejected Dr. Ryder's offer of marriage, and that he was mad with jealousy.

After the desperate deed the doctor took an ounce of morphine and terribly gashed his throat with a pocketknife, in an effort to kill himself. He was arrested, and is now in Talbot County Jail.

Miss Owen was a member of one of the most prominent families in the county. Senator Persons is the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Spike Driven into a Frog on a Virginia Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—An attempt at train wrecking on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad occurred this morning.

The train which leaves Ashland at 6 o'clock struck a large iron spike which had been driven into the frog at Anchor, a few miles distant. The engine passed over the obstruction and carried the train after it. The springs under the engine cab and on several of the cars were broken, but none of the cars left the track.

Engineer Frank H. Eubank, in charge of the train, was injured internally by being thrown violently forward when the engine struck the obstruction.

Suffocated by a Prairie Fire.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—News reached here last night of the terrible death of William and Alice Johnson in a prairie fire Saturday, in Morton County. The children were driving from Richfield to their home, twelve miles distant. When a mile beyond Richfield they saw a great fire following them, which had been set by travelers. The wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. The children made a heroic effort to outrun the fire, but their horse became exhausted and could go no further. The flames were soon upon them and the children were suffocated. The remains were horribly charred.

Found the Missing Medal.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 6.—The whereabouts of the Henry A. Bogert medal, which has been missing from the armory of the Seventeenth Separate Company, has been discovered. Corp. Eugene H. Gates found it in a pawnshop at the Bowery and Broome Street, New-York. The proprietor of the pawnshop said that he bought it at a sale of unredeemed pledges some time ago, and offered to sell it to the company for $15. The offer was refused, and proceedings will be begun for its recovery.

Bishop Ryan Slightly Improved.

BUFFALO, April 6.—Bishop Ryan of the Buffalo Diocese, who has been seriously ill, is reported as slightly improved to-night; but his physicians have great fear as to his recovery. Prayers were offered for the Bishop in all the Roman Catholic churches yesterday.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN WALES.

Passengers on the Mount Snowdon Train Severely Injured.

LONDON, April 6.—What might have proved a most serious accident occurred to-day on the railway from Llanberris, at the foot of Mount Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, to the top of that mountain.

The railway was initiated to-day. The first train reached the summit without mishap, but when returning, the engine jumped from the track on that part of the line where the gradient was the steepest. The engine went over a precipice and was smashed to pieces. As it left the rails the coupling broke, and it was this alone that prevented a frightful accident.

The engineer and stoker jumped from the engine and escaped. The cars started down the grade at a tremendous speed, but, most fortunately, they were supplied with powerful brakes, which checked their speed and finally brought them to a standstill. In the meantime, some of the persons aboard the train lost their heads, and, without heeding the warnings given them, jumped from the cars. They were all severely injured.

From some cause not yet made clear a second train that was descending the mountain crashed into the rear of the first train and smashed a car into kindling wood. Just prior to the crash the occupants of the car had quitted it.

SENATOR RAINES IN EFFIGY.

A Figure of Straw Hanged in Huntington, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 6.—Every person in Huntington is taking an unusual interest in the election that will be held to-morrow. The Raines law is the cause of it all, and the forces for and against license have all prepared for a great battle with the ballots. The temperance people have been working day and night with a determination to make Huntington, Northport, Cold Spring Harbor, and all other villages in the county the very driest kind of villages.

While all this activity has been displayed in the ranks of the temperance people, those in favor of license have not been inactive. Voters have been kept well supplied with circulars setting forth their side of the question.

Young men and boys have become interested, and the other evening they hanged Senator Raines in effigy. The old town is thoroughly aroused, and the outcome of the voting is awaited with great anxiety.

A. W. TERRELL IN WASHINGTON.

His Conduct Approved by the President and State Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Alexander W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, made an early call this morning on Secretary Olney, with whom he was closeted for some time. Mr. Terrell declined to talk for publication about the Turkish situation, beyond repeating the remarks he made on landing in New-York that there had been no outbreak for two months, and that everything in the once perturbed sections was apparently quiet. He knew, to his gratification, that he was sustained by the President and the State Department. Mr. Terrell could give no information as to the length of his stay in America, nor say whether he would visit his home, in Texas. There is reason for the belief that Mr. Terrell will remain in Washington some time, going over, with the President and Secretary Olney, all the matters affecting the relations of Turkey and the United States.

BLACK PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Information Has Been Withheld for Commercial Reasons.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A report received at the Navy Department to-day from a naval surgeon on duty in China contained the information that the black plague had broken out in Hongkong.

For commercial reasons, he said, the authorities have endeavored to keep the fact a secret, but the surgeon thinks this Government should be informed to guard against infection at San Francisco.

The mortality has been very great, persons attacked with the disease dying in three or four days. The surgeon will remain at Hongkong to study the plague. His report has been sent to the Marine Hospital service.

A Family of Five Drowned.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—Five persons were drowned by a cloudburst yesterday in Mulberry Gap, Hancock County. The names of the unfortunates are: Mrs. Uriah Anderson, age seventy; Oly Anderson, age twenty-eight, her daughter-in-law; Charles Anderson, age five; Hattie Anderson, age thirteen months, grandchild, and Mary Flecker, age thirteen years, grandchild. No other particulars have so far been received.

Watch with Reversed Movement.

An exporting house in this city has received a sample watch made by a Swiss watchmaker, the hands of which move from right to left, instead of from left to right, as in ordinary watches. This unique invention is designed for the markets of Turkey, Japan, and other Oriental countries, where the natives read from right to left.

Architects Must Sue for Money.

The architects who recently were awarded prizes for their plans for the new municipal building that was contemplated for City Hall Park will have to sue for their money, as the Legislature made no provision in its act as to how the $17,000 prize money should be awarded.

Easter Offering Exceeds $62,000.

The Easter morning collection at the Calvary Episcopal Church toward the endowment fund amounted to $42,000. Previously a check for $20,000 and one for $50 had been received, making a total Easter offering for that fund of $62,050.

The Dinner to Bishop Satterlee.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith have postponed the dinner they were to have given to-morrow night, in honor of Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee, on account of the death of the late Rev. Dr. Addison.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The jury for the trial of Capt. Jesse Graves, at Buffalo, for murder, in having killed Capt. Phillips and his son Charles during the Tonawanda boatmen's riot last October, was secured to-day. The taking of testimony will begin to-morrow. John Quirk and Irving Collins, who are also indicted for the murder, will, it is said, plead guilty to manslaughter, and the prosecution will accept the plea.

—Prominent colored men have bought 2,000 acres of land ten miles east of Topeka, Kan., and will establish a town there exclusively for colored persons. Several small manufacturing concerns will be located there. The land will be divided into lots for gardening purposes. The new town will be called Sumner. All its affairs will be managed and controlled by colored men.

—Lewis Green Stevenson, son and private secretary of Vice President Stevenson, arrived at his home in Bloomington, Ill., Sunday, after an absence of five months, spent in Japan. He will proceed to Washington and resume his duties this week. He was in poor health when he departed for the Orient, but is now in robust condition.

—John Hunter, a farmer, was arrested yesterday charged with the murder of Angelo Aborn, his brother-in-law, at Crystal Lake, Conn. Hunter shot Aborn and then walked to Tolland and told the officers of his crime. They did not believe him, and he returned home, where he was arrested.

—The Common Council of Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday awarded the contract for the erection of the new board walk to the Phoenix Bridge Company. The new walk is to be of steel, 40 feet wide and 9,000 feet long. The contract price is $125,000. The walk is to be finished by July 1.

—Lewis A. Riley was yesterday elected President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company of Philadelphia in place of Calvin Pardee, who retires in order to devote more time to his personal interests. Mr. Riley is a civil and mining engineer and a coal operator.

GEN. HARRISON'S WEDDING

MRS. DIMMICK BECOMES HIS BRIDE IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

**The Ceremony Performed in the Presence of Only a Few Friends—The ex-President Attended by Gen

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as especially prepared and peculiarly adapted to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood. It is no idle boast, but a statement of absolute fact, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier ever produced. That is why it is the best spring medicine. It builds up the whole system and strengthen's the nerves by making the blood rich and pure. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

exquisite demi-train in the back. This train was stiffened with linen and satin, and edged with a design of old lace. The skirt fitted smoothly over the hips, and was devoid of trimming. The under bodice was of white chiffon, and was a succession of flutings, forming billows over the chest, and extending down over each shoulder. These flutings came to a point at the waist line. The corsage was a Louis Quinze coat, lined with white satin, and trimmed with rare old Honiton lace. The lace began at the shoulder seams, and fell out over the shoulders and high sleeves, and was then brought down at each side of the vest to the waist, covering the wide revers with a snowy mesh of lacy figures. The crush collar of turquois had a large bow at the back. The revers were much broader than is usual at the neck and shoulders. A very dazzling picture was made by this combination by the shining surface of the silk gleaming through the lace in silver and white. In the back the coat ended with the regulation tabs, from underneath which peeped a delicate lining of lighter silk. The sleeves were great petals of the dress material, being very full at the shoulder and tapering to the forearm. They came to a very sharp point at the wrist, and from there drooped a fall of lace. The neck of the gown was of medium height, and was garnitured with a picturesque collarette, which was one sheet of pale-blue Lyons velvet. The remarkable part of this addition to the costume was the wonderful blending in tints between the dress and the collarette, the blue of the latter being an intermediary shade between the pearl gray and the fair blue. The bride's

From the Painting by J. Colon Forbes.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison,
Who Married Mrs. Mary S. L. Dimmick Yesterday.

bonnet was a small one, Virot shape, and made of lace and blue velvet. The only trimming to the bonnet was a stately aigrette of white with feathery tips and spangles held in place by a jeweled pin. The bride carried a Prayer Book bound in white silk and marked with a golden cross.

As the bride walked down the aisle, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Tracy walked forward to the top of the chancel step. Gen. Harrison carried in his right hand the glove from his left hand. As the bride approached Gen. Harrison walked down the steps, extended his left hand and took her right. The couple then proceeded to the altar, where they knelt in prayer for a moment. Gen. Tracy stood on the right of the bridegroom, and Lieut. Parker at the left of the bride. It was a pretty picture, beautiful in its simplicity.

After their silent prayers, the bride and bridegroom stood before Dr. Brown, and listened intently to his reading of the Protestant Episcopal marriage ceremony.

When Gen. Harrison was asked, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" he responded in subdued, almost inaudible, tones. When a similar question was put to the bride, she answered in a clear, musical voice. In response to the question, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Lieut. Parker stepped forward. Taking the bride's right hand, he placed it in the General's left. The minister smiled pleasantly, took Mrs. Dimmick's hand back from the General's, and motioned to the Lieutenant to place it in his (the minister's) hand. Lieut. Parker complied, and then the bridegroom made the usual promise, "I plight thee my troth," the bride in turn making the same vow. Dr. Brown then joined their hands.

As the minister uttered the words, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," the bride and the bridegroom turned and faced each other. Gen. Harrison stood erect, with his left hand behind his back.

The final words that made Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick one were pronounced at 5:43 o'clock, and Dr. Brown shook hands with them and offered his warm congratulations. The ex-President then extended his right arm to the bride, and to the soft strains of the organ they walked along the centre aisle to the church entrance. They were immediately followed by the ushers. Next came Lieut. Parker. As he reached the front pew to the left he gave his arm to Mrs. Parker, who stood awaiting him. Col. Tracy followed, he taking Mrs. Pinchot from the first pew on the right. The guests followed. The bride bowed and smiled pleasantly. Gen. Harrison's face was calm and dignified. His beard had been closely trimmed on both sides and considerably cut away from the chin. It gave him a much younger look than usual.

On reaching the vestibule the bridal party retired to the tower room, where wraps and coats were donned.

The party then left the church and was driven to the home of Mrs. Pinchot, at 2 Gramercy Park, where light refreshments were served. Here the bride and bridegroom donned their traveling attire. They re-entered their carriages soon after 7 o'clock and were taken to the Pennsylvania Ferry to take the 7:30 P. M. train for Indianapolis. The couple will remain for some time at Gen. Harrison's home, which has been refitted and renovated. Later they will go to the Adirondacks, where a cottage has been prepared for them at First Lake, in the Fulton Chain.

Gen. Harrison's gift to Gen. Tracy was a walking stick, which was valued by the bridegroom because of its associations. Its history dates back to the civil war, and Gen. Tracy highly values it.

Gen. Harrison's bride is a decided brunette. She is not tall, but is noted for her dignity of bearing. She has a charming personality, and she bears her thirty-seven years of life gracefully. She was born in Honesdale, Penn. She is the daughter of Russell Lord, and her mother was Miss Elizabeth Scott, the late Mrs. Harrison's sister. Russell Lord was Chief Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, in Honesdale, when he met Miss Scott. Later, when he became a widower he married her. He died when his daughter was in her girlhood. Her early education was received in Princeton, N. J., and later she was sent to Elmira, N. Y., for a graduating course. While in Honesdale she met her first husband, Walter Erskine Dimmick. He was born in Honesdale on July 4, 1856. He prepared for college at Stockbridge, Mass., and later entered Yale. Leaving Yale he came to New-York and took a course in the Columbia College Law School, which he finished in 1880. He was soon afterward admitted to the bar. Meantime he had made the acquaintance of Miss Lord, and in October, 1881, they were married at her home, in Albany, N. Y. Their honeymoon had scarcely ended when Mr. Dimmick was stricken with typhoid fever. His bride nursed him day and night, but he died on Jan. 16, 1882, just three months after marriage. The young widow returned to her mother's home and remained there for years. Her husband left her considerable property, but much of this was lost by unfortunate real estate purchases near Washington.

The bride's mother died in Washington soon after the beginning of the Harrison Administration. She then made her home with her sister, Mrs. Parker, at Annapolis, Md., but was persuaded by her aunt, the late Mrs. Harrison, to live at the White House. She developed an unusual taste for affairs of State and relieved her uncle of much of the routine of his office.

A PATIENT CROWD AT THE CHURCH.

Men and Women Wait for Hours to See the Bride.

The weather yesterday was not the kind that brides and bridegrooms would choose for wedding days. It was so thoroughly disagreeable that the crowd which flanked the curbs and swarmed about St. Thomas's Church, waiting for a glimpse of Gen. Harrison and his bride, was small compared to the gatherings that have been attracted to this church by other notable weddings.

A murky sky, which seemed to portend a downfall of rain; a raw air, and wet, slippery pavements had little attraction for persons who gave a second thought to the consequences of an attack of pneumonia.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, however, fully 500 men, women, and children were gathered about the church when the wedding party arrived, just before 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Acting Captain Steinkamp was on hand early, with about threescore policemen, taken from the court and steamboat squads, and Headquarters' detectives were circulating actively through the crowd.

Never before have such precautions been taken to prevent any intrusion at a wedding by outsiders. The line of policemen was extended in Fifty-third Street, beyond the rectory, and along Fifth Avenue for two blocks. The precaution had even been taken to station two roundsmen before 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, whence Mrs. Dimmick started for the church. The arrangements were perfect, and, owing to the street police surveillance, there were no unpleasant incidents.

Owing to the fact that there was uncertainty as to the exact time of the wedding, people who enjoy looking at distinguished brides and bridegrooms took up front row positions early in the afternoon, and patiently waited. There were more men than women at first, but the latter proved to be the most patient. The men held out for an hour or so, but the women remained until after the ceremony and the departure of Gen. Harrison and his bride. Several women where wheeled from their homes in invalid chairs. The women implored policemen, with tears in their eyes, to let them enter the church, and they said things about Gen. Harrison for making the guest list so limited. No one, however, was admitted to the church who did not have a card, on which was written: "Admit bearer," signed by Gen. Harrison and countersigned by Mr. Tibbetts.

A great cry of woe went up when the first platoon of police arrived with orders to clear the sidewalk about the church. Bribes were offered, but availed not. Newspaper men, of whom there was a legion, were included in the order. The Sergeant said he would recognize those with badges. New-York newspaper reporters, he was told, do not wear badges. But he had lived in the town long enough to know better than that. Several men had fire badges admitting them within fire lines, and they were given the privilege of going near the awning leading to the curb and strolling about the pavement. When Capt. Steinkamp arrived all newspaper reporters and artists were admitted within the lines, and the invitation was taken advantage of by everybody who could show a pencil and a piece of paper. There were women "reporters" by the score, who took notes on grocery store books and asked the policemen their names.

The first guests to arrive at the church were Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, who walked over from their home, across the way. They arrived at 4:50 o'clock, and it was fully twenty minutes later before the rest of the guests appeared. Whenever a carriage appeared there was a surging forward by the crowd and a great craning of necks, and there was a general expression of discontent when the occupants proved to be other than the bride or bridegroom.

Gen. Harrison left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 5 o'clock and arrived at the church twenty minutes later. He rode in the private carriage of Mrs. Benjamin Knower of 48 West Fortieth Street, she having loaned it at the request of Mrs. J. W. Pinchot of 2 Gramercy Park, who is an intimate friend of the ex-President. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy accompanied Gen. Harrison. The carriage was a closed one and escaped particular notice until it stopped at the Fifth Avenue entrance of the church. Then Gen. Tracy directed the coachman to drive around to the rectory entrance. The horses were wheeled about so suddenly that they nearly trampled down half a dozen messenger boys, who were idling their time away. Pell mell the crowd rushed to the rectory, but few of them got there in time to see the ex-President alight. Gen. Harrison looked very pale. There was no cheering by the crowd.

Another carriage drove up to the rectory entrance a few moments later, and with a shout "There's the bride," the crowd again surged that way. In the carriage were Senator Stephen B. Elkins and his daughter.

Mrs. Dimmick's carriage stopped at the Fifth Avenue entrance. It was preceded by that of Mrs. Parker, whose maid waited outside to carry Mrs. Dimmick's train. Lieut. Parker escorted Mrs. Dimmick into the church. She wore no flowers, but carried a prayerbook and looked very charming.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Gen. and Mrs. Harrison and nearly all the guests drove to the Pinchot residence in Gramercy Park, where luncheon was served. James W. Pinchot proposed the health of the bride, and his son, Gifford Pinchot, proposed the health of the bridegroom. Gen. Harrison responded in a little speech, in which he expressed a warm love for New-York and its people.

Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Tibbotts, and Mr. Ransdell, accompanied the bride and bridegroom to the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, where the private car of Vice President Frank Thompson was in waiting. The car was attached to the 7:30 P. M. train for the West. Mr. Tibbotts and Mr. Ransdell accompanied Gen. Harrison and his wife to Philadelphia, and then went to Washington.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. HARRISON.

Now on View at the Schaus Art Gallery on Fifth Avenue.

If Gen. Harrison has shaken off the mud and the wretched weather of this city, and hied himself to the more congenial West, along with his bride, there yet remains for us some consolation in the fact that he has left behind him a counterfeit presentment, in the shape of a portrait in oil, by J. Colin Forbes, Royal Canadian Academy, which is now on free exhibition at the Schaus Art Gallery, 204 Fifth Avenue, and which may be seen until April 16.

This portrait represents the ex-President seated in a somewhat elaborately carved chair, with eyeglasses in one hand and a letter in the other. It is excellent as to likeness, and was painted in the General's house in Indianapolis. The artist, who occupied a studio in the Sherwood Building, in this city, last Winter, is a native of Toronto, where he has lived most of his life. He is self-taught, and in his day has painted many important people, his most notable work, perhaps, being a large full length of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, executed for the National Liberal Club of London. For this work he made many preliminary studies, both at Hawarden Castle and at Mr. Gladstone's town house, in Park Lane, the picture attracting no little attention.

Mr. Forbes has also painted the late Sir John A. Macdonald, Lord Dufferin, Kendall Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin; President Schurman of Cornell University, and, as a commission for this State, Ezra Cornell, this last portrait being hung at Albany.

PARTITION AIDED CUSTOMERS.

How One Saloon Man Fixed His Room over to Meet the Law.

These are the times that test to the fullest extent the ingenuity of the New-York saloon keeper. The customers of popular resorts were in doubt as to how the Raines law would affect them last Sunday. The proprietors, in consequence, were treated to considerable joking Friday and Saturday.

In Fourteenth Street a number of the establishments that combine the hotel and eating house with the barroom have heretofore enjoyed good business Sundays, and it was to be presumed that a struggle would be made not to lose it. One of the largest resorts in the city is that of August Lüchow, 108, 110, and 112 East Fourteenth Street. His place is known on both hemispheres, and Germans from all parts of the world visit there.

The Raines law promised to work havoc with Mr. Lüchow's business Sunday, despite his hotel license. The kitchen is in the rear of the house 108 East Fourteenth Street. The barroom adjoins, and it is necessary to pass through the saloon in order to get from the kitchen to the dining room, which occupies the ground floor of 112.

The clause in the new law requiring that the barroom be exposed to full view from the street seemed to offer an insurmountable obstacle because of the location of the saloon and the kitchen. The police had given notice that the saloon must be closed. Instructions were also given that no drinks could be sold without meals.

How to keep within the pale of the law and, at the same time, satisfy his customers was puzzling to Mr. Lüchow. The problem was not solved until late Saturday night, when a number of carpenters and several loads of lumber arrived. Between 10 P. M. and midnight a rough, unadorned wooden partition was built in the rear of the barroom, just in front of the doors leading from the kitchen to the saloon, and from the saloon into the dining room. It destroyed all the symmetry of the saloon and ruined all the architectural beauties, but customers and the law were both attended to satisfactorily.

About the city there were numerous devices employed similar to that of the place in Fourteenth Street to keep within the law. In some saloons, too, there were plans meant possibly to encompass an evasion. James Brewster keeps a saloon on the first floor of the tenement 425 West Seventeenth Street. The police on Sunday saw a number of persons going in and out of the hallway. They entered and discovered no evasion of the Raines law until they reached the cellar. A brick wall was found separating the coalbins of the tenants from a room in which liquor and beer were seen. There was only a small aperture in the wall, caused by removing four bricks, but seemingly no entrance big enough for a man. Some whisky was within reaching distance, and also a box containing $6. They were secured and the proceedings will be reported to the Grand Jury.

Killed on a Trestle Bridge.

George Williamson of Sheepshead Bay, while crossing the trestle bridge near the Van Sicklen Station on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway last night, was struck and killed by a Brooklyn-bound train.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

RAINES TAX LAW CASES WILL CAUSE CONSIDERABLE WORK.

What Recorder Goff Said in Reference, as It Is Supposed, to the New Excise Measure—More Complaints Reach the District Attorney's Office and Are Made Ready to be Passed on Before Trial—Additional Facilities Talked Of.

The District Attorney's office yesterday took up the consideration of more complaints of violations of the Raines liquor tax law. Assistant District Attorney Battle had prepared twenty-eight cases to be submitted to the April Grand Jury.

The police reports of the alleged excise violations Sunday began to reach the District Attorney's office early in the day. They will be submitted to the Grand Jury to-day.

Recorder Goff made a long charge to the Grand Jury. Among those excused from duty were Cornelius N. Bliss and Franklin Edson.

The Recorder spoke of the increase of crime in the city and the necessity of increased activity on the part of the authorities. He said there were 277 prisoners in the Tombs, of whom 172 had not yet had their cases disposed of by the Grand Jury.

"I am confident," he said, "that the criminal machinery of the city is quite adequate to deal with the criminals, if the various departments of justice do their duty. The Grand Jury must inquire into the commission of crime, and not into social conditions. Experience has taught us that presentments have ceased to have very much force—they have simply come to be looked on as resolutions, and the only result is a shrug of the shoulders of officialdom, and are not heard of afterward. There have been several presentments lately with no result. Time should not be wasted."

The Recorder in very guarded terms spoke of the Raines liquor tax law. At least it was supposed that he referred to that law, although he did not mention it.

He said that all law was framed on reason, and, when any citizen was arrested, if there was any reasonable doubt about the violation of law, the benefit of the doubt must be given to the citizen. Law was never intended to operate against reason or the necessities of the people. There should be no false interpretation of law or violent straining of it. Law was not intended to operate against legitimate appetites or necessities; if so, the law would be brought into contempt.

The Recorder told the jurors they must not indict men under a stress of excitement, fright, or panic. Some clergymen had expressed fears that a certain law would tend to interfere with legitimate religious exercises. The law never contemplated any such thing.

The following are the Grand Jurors: Foreman, Charles Stewart Smith, who was Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, 20 East Twenty-third Street; Samuel Rathbone, President, 953 Third Avenue; Charles W. Romheyn, architect, 48 Exchange Place; Jeremiah C. Lyons, builder, 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Eugene B. Sanger, leather, 25 Ferry Street; Fleming R. Handley, Secretary, 134 West Fourteenth Street; Harry Kraus, merchant, 657 Broadway; Lawrence G. O'Brien, printer, 70 Waverley Place; William Baylis, broker, 44 Exchange Place; Chambers Dale, broker, 2 Wall Street; James M. Donald, Vice President, 11 Nassau Street; James A. Benedict, banker, 56 Wall Street; John Mulford, real estate, 420 West Fourteenth Street; Frank I. Turner, cashier, 1 Madison Avenue; Beverly Chew, Secretary, 39 Wall Street; Theodore F. Vail, woolens, 329 Broadway; Leopold Wormser, clothing, 2,235 Third Avenue; Thomas R. Knox, books, 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Moses I. Mendel, furnishing, 242 Grand Street; William C. Lane, President, 135 Front Street; Wallace D. Barkley, broker, 66 Pine Street; George S. Edgell, Vice President, 192 Broadway; Jeremiah J. Campion, 20 East Tenth Street.

When the Grand Jury adjourned for the day it had found no further indictments for excise violation.

The case of Frederick Wallins, a bartender for Friedhoff & Meyer at 84 First Avenue, who was indicted last week, was called in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. Wallins was called to plead to the indictment.

Lawyer Friend appeared as counsel for him, and asked for ten days' time in which to examine the law. He said he would then be prepared to enter a plea or interpose a demurrer. He based the reason of the motion on the fact that Wallins was the first man called to plead under the new plan, and there was as yet a great deal of uncertainty about the operation of the law.

Recorder Goff granted the motion, and set the day of pleading for April 23.

The other three men that were indicted last week, Frederick Oberlander of 609 East Twelfth Street, John Wallia of 58 Mulberry Street, and John Connell, pleaded not guilty before Recorder Goff and left court. Their trials will take place later in the week.

Should the excise complaints continue at the same daily ratio as indicated during the past few days, the Grand Jury will be unable to act upon them. The law directs that the Grand Jury act upon the alleged excise violations "promptly," and that the District Attorney prepare the cases for a prompt trial. The Grand Jury would have to lengthen its daily sessions and lay aside all other criminal cases to obey the law if the complaints come in in the same proportion, and even then they could not dispose of them "promptly."

Assistant District Attorney Battle said it might be necessary to have another Grand Jury in session to dispose of the excise cases, and parts of the General Sessions Courts would have to be devoted exclusively to those cases.

THE RAINES LAW IN BROOKLYN.

Crescent Athletic Club Advised that It Does Not Apply to Clubs.

District Attorney Foster L. Backus, who has been South for the benefit of his health, returned home yesterday. During his absence his assistant, William O. Miles, gave the police his opinion on the Raines law, but yesterday Mr. Miles declined to say anything about it, his reason for declining being that the District Attorney was home, and he referred all persons interested in the new law to Mr. Backus.

Mr. Miles claims that he has been misquoted; that he never said, "A sandwich is a meal," or "A place where sandwiches and other light solid refreshments had been sold prior to the passage of this law may therefore be considered a restaurant."

The police, however, claim that, if Mr. Miles did not use this particular language, the inference they drew from what he did say was to that effect.

"There is no doubt," said one of the police officials yesterday, "but that Mr. Miles gave us to understand that a person calling for a sandwich and paying for it could not be deprived of liquor if he asked for it. The trouble is, I think, that Mr. Miles has at last seen that he has given an opinion of which the saloon keepers are taking advantage, and now he wants to retract. I am positive that Mr. Miles's opinion would not hold good in any court."

It is a fact that many saloons in Brooklyn and Coney Island were open Sunday; saloons that would not have been opened had it not been for Mr. Miles's statement to the Police Captains Saturday. No objection was made to the sale of beer when a sandwich was sold with it.

Superintendent McKelvey said there were 285 violations of the law Sunday, March 29, and last Sunday there were only seventy-five complaints made. There were twenty arrests for intoxication last Sunday, and eleven arrests the preceding Sunday.

Superintendent McKelvey yesterday, speaking of the new law, said: "We are doing our duty, and will continue to do so, so long as the law is to be enforced."

Assistant District Attorney Miles was in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday to prosecute the saloon keepers who were complained of for having violated the new law Sunday a week ago. The cases were set down for April 15, as were also the cases of the saloon keepers who were arrested last Sunday.

When District Attorney Backus's attention was called to the opinion by Mr. Miles, he said:

"I do not desire to give an off-handed opinion on such an important subject. When I went away the bill had not become a law, and I want first of all to read its provisions very carefully before I express any opinion, either as to the law or as to Mr. Miles's views on the matter. I have enough confidence in his ability, however, to believe that he has rendered a perfectly proper decision, but until I have studied the law I do not care to talk about it."

The Crescent Athletic Club has obtained an opinion from eminent counsel upon the question whether the new Raines law applies to the club. The opinion advises that the law does not apply.

In this opinion the lawyers say:

The provisions of the act of 1896 do not differ substantially from the terms used since 1857 and do not, in our opinion, apply to the distribution of liquors by a club among its members. The act may be held to apply to a sale by a club to a person not a member.

An entirely different question, of course, would be presented if the Legislature had unequivocally declared its intention to tax clubs and the distribution of liquors owned in common by the members thereof. Such, for example, is the provision in Massachusetts, where the language is:

"All buildings or places used by clubs for the purpose of selling, distributing, and dispensing," &c.

Some of the cases to which we have above referred in other States recognize that where the statute imposes a license upon or inhibits the distributing or dispensing of liquors as well as the sale thereof, clubs come within its purview and meaning, because their practice constitutes "distributing" as distinguished from selling or giving away.

We have not overlooked in this connection the provision of subdivision 2 of Section 24, which refers to a "a corporation or association which traffics in liquors solely with the members thereof." Such a provision—in its nature a mere proviso—is not sufficient to supply the absence of the necessary terms to make the act applicable to clubs.

In view of the importance of the question and the desirability of having an authoritative interpretation of the law at the earliest opportunity, we suggest that a test case be promptly submitted to the courts for adjudication.

The Board of Governors of the Crescent Club has suspended all guest privileges, and hereafter only members will be admitted to the clubhouse. The club intends to make a test case, as advised by its counsel.

GROCERS AND THE NEW LAW.

President of Their Union Not Disposed to Think It a Hardship.

The Raines law was the principal topic of discussion last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Retail Grocers' Union. The President, Herman Rohrs, explained to the grocers the different provisions relating to them. He said that the bill prevents the opening of any grocery on Sunday which has a liquor license. All grocers not selling beer or liquors are permitted to keep open until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The attorney for the association, Wyland Benjamin, was present with an extract of the Raines law, and explained in detail the legal points affecting grocers, and answered questions submitted to him by the members.

The President explained that he did not think the bill was a hardship on the grocers, and said that, as far as they were concerned, the situation had been exaggerated, in some quarters. Of course, the tax has been raised from $200 to $500, but in most cases that would make no difference.

At the conclusion of the discussion a committee was appointed to see Chief of Police Conlin and get from him advice regarding the grocers' position.

APPOINTMENTS THIS WEEK.

Mr. Lyman Will Name Deputies for New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

ALBANY, April 6.—Excise Commissioner Lyman announces that he will appoint his deputies for New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo this week. Other appointments will not be considered till next week.

Senator Raines has introduced a bill amendatory to his excise law, repealing the town law relative to the election of Excise Commissioners.

Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill giving clubs the same right to sell to members under the Raines law as have hotels to sell to guests. The bill was introduced at the request of a committee representing the New-York City clubs, and is designed to allow clubs in the State to sell on Sundays and at other times during which they are prohibited from selling under the Raines law as it stands. The bill applies to "corporations or associations" organized prior to May, 1895.

Senator Raines says that the bill is too general in its scope, and would allow the selling of liquor by other than clubs at the prohibited times referred to, as the term "associations" applies to other sellers of liquor besides clubs as it is used in the Raines law.

Headquarters for Mr. Hilliard.

George Hilliard, Mr. Platt's leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, will probably be officially named, either to-day or to-morrow, as the Deputy State Excise Commissioner in this county. As soon as his appointment is announced, he will open headquarters in the Metropolitan Insurance Company's Building, Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Protection of Deer.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

It seems a little odd to the average Maine man to think of New-York just waking up to the need of legislation to protect deer in the Adirondacks. Whether jack hunting and hounding deer should be permitted none or a part of the time is still under debate by the New-York solons, who presumably do not know that Maine settled that question a long time ago, and demonstrated beyond cavil the wisdom of prohibiting these practices.

HOW TO BE CHEEREUL.

Driving Away Sallowness, Nervousness, and Irritable Feelings.

"Laugh and grow fat," is an old saying which means that there is a very close connection between a cheerful mind and a sound body. Everybody knows that this is true, but how many people there are who find it impossible to be light-hearted! They are always wrapped in gloom, they grow pale, sallow, and prematurely old because they are constantly suffering from dyspepsia, constipation, and tired, nervous, irritable feelings.

Is there any way in which such people can improve their health and feel happier? Yes, most decidedly there is. Many people have fortunately discovered the secret of health and happiness and are giving others the benefit of their experience.

Mrs. J. W. Connor of Fitchburg, Mass., recently said: "I was in bad health and feeling very miserable and low-spirted when a friend advised me to try Duffy's pure malt whiskey. I did so, and am now feeling stronger and happier and healthier than I have felt in years. It has worked wonders, and I think it is a grand, good thing."

Mr. W. C. Wilcox of Utica, N. Y., says: "I have been using Duffy's pure malt whiskey for indigestion and shortness of breath, and am happy to say that I have been greatly benefited. I have also induced my friends to try it with equally good results."

There is nothing like Duffy's pure malt for toning up the system, quickening the circulation, and giving bright, healthy looks to worn-out faces. Every grocer and druggist keeps it, but care should be taken to guard against inferior imitations. When you ask for Duffy's pure malt whiskey be sure that you get it and accept nothing else. There is nothing that can produce the same effects.

MAKES PUBLIC MONEY FLY

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATES SIXTY MILLIONS IN FORTY MINUTES.

River and Harbor Bill Railroaded Through with Practically No Time for Consideration—Hepburn of Iowa Criticises His Party for the Recklessness of Its Methods in the Matter of Expenditures—Way Opened for Grave Abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—According to the report of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Appropriation bill for the improvement and maintenance of navigation facilities carries only about $10,000,000. As read by Mr. Dockery and Mr. Hepburn it promises the expenditure of something like $63,000,000.

The contract system has been applied to some thirty-odd improvements, in which cases small appropriations are made this year, with the understanding that continuing contracts shall be made and provided for until the whole improvement contemplated is completed. This system has its good features, but it is subject to gross abuse. The authorization of contracts for the completion of works, with the initial appropriation small, allows the members to vote for a small bill, with the conviction that it will lead to great appropriations. Yet this great bill, the effect of which will be to bind the Government to the expenditure of six times as much money as it now appropriates, was passed under suspension of the rules and with forty minutes of debate.

Mr. Hooker of New-York had charge of the bill. When he moved the suspension of the rules so that the bill might be passed Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) inquired:

"Is it not the purpose to read the bill which carries an appropriation of $10,000,000?"

Mr. Hooker—There is no objection to reading the bill if desired. I ask that a second to the motion be considered as ordered.

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.)—I have no objection to considering the second as ordered, but I do object to dispensing with the reading of the bill, which provides for the expenditure of $62,000,000.

In reply to a question by a member, Mr. Hooker stated that the bill had been modified in some particulars since it had been reported, some changes having been ordered by the committee this morning, which, he said, he would explain as the reading of the bill progressed.

Mr. Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) in advocating the passage of the bill, eulogized the contract system for the prosecution of public works, as securing the best and speediest results. The bill had been criticised, he said, as extravagant, but the charge was not well founded. The House had passed a bill the other day appropriating over $30,000,000 for the naval establishment. In this time of peace, he asked, ought not the Congress provide for the improvement of the internal waterways and harbors of the country?

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) leading the opposition to the bill, said that he was in favor of just and proper appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, but he was not in favor of the policy which compelled the House to appropriate money for the improvement of unimportant streams to secure that result. But if he approved every item in the bill he would oppose its passage under suspension of the rules. The House was entitled to proceed in the usual method with the consideration of a bill carrying a direct present appropriation of $10,427,500, and a conditional expenditure of $51,721,211.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) made the principal speech against the bill. He said that he stood upon the floor almost alone in one respect. "The bill carries no 'pork' for my district, but there is enough in it to secure its passage, and I recognize that nothing I can say will interfere with the stately march of this appropriation to completion."

Running over the pages of the bill, he said he saw that the State of Maine had secured $1,750,000, Massachusetts $1,290,000, Rhode Island $650,000, Connecticut $190,000, New-York 4,474,000, and Delaware $4,970,000. Enough local interest had thus been judiciously placed and exercised to secure the passage of the bill. Continuing, he said he found, among other things, that there had been appropriated, to be expended by the Mississippi River Commission, the sum of $625,000, and contracts authorized to the amount of $8,375,000 additional.

"I have no objection," said Mr. Hepburn, "to the legitimate improvement of our waterways. I am trying to rebuke, if possible, the methods employed to secure this immense sum of money."

The bill, he continued, appropriates for the great work of the Hennepin Canal, which would open up a waterway to the East, for present expenditure, the magnificent sum of $25,000, and authorizes the continuance of the work over a period of ten years. In conclusion, Mr. Hepburn said he desired only to speak of the viciousness of the system summoned by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Hooker) to bring a bill into the House carrying obligations to the amount of $62,000,000, and demand that it be passed with only forty minutes' debate, and without opportunity to amend it.

Mr. Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) Chairman of the committee in the last Congress, replied to Mr. Hepburn. This bill," he said, "is the best bill, the most scientifically drawn, and will redound more to the benefit of the whole country than any bill that has been presented to the House since I have been in Congress."

In the course of further debate, Mr. Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) quoted the Traffic Manager of one of the great Northwestern railroad systems as saying that the result of the work of the Mississippi River Commission already secured was a reduction of 50 per cent. in freight rates all over the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Colson, (Rep., Ky.,) said the only objection he had to the bill was that it did not carry enough money. The people of Kentucky believed, with Henry Clay, in spending money freely for internal improvements; and Mr. Herrman, (Rep., Oregon,) said that no politics had been so profitable to the people of the country as that of making liberal appropriations for waterway improvements.

Mr. Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) closed the debate in a five-minute speech, answering the criticism against considering it under suspension of rules.

Upon the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, the vote, by division, stood, yeas 216, nays 40, and the announcement by the Speaker was followed by applause. An effort to secure a vote by yeas and nays failed. Mr. Hepburn, in leaving the subject, remarked that the vote showed the general evenness with which the "pork" had been distributed.

REVIEWED BY MAJOR GEN. RUGER.

Prizes Awarded to Members of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Major Gen. Ruger, United States Army, commander of the Department of the East, accompanied by the members of his staff, reviewed the Twenty-second Regiment last night at the armory, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. Nearly 3,000 persons witnessed the review. Lieut. Austin was the officer in charge of the guard mount, and had twenty-three men to assist him.

The Moore Trophy for the best sharpshooting at the armory range was won by Company C. The Marion Simms Trophy was won by Company A.

The following members of the regiment were presented with medals by Gen. Ruger for sharpshooting in the armory range: Capt. Isherwood of Company H, Private E. M. Miles of Company E, Sergt. Zust of the non-commissioned staff, Capt. Burnton, Capt. Smith, Capt. Stafford of the regimental staff, Sergt. Goff of Company H, Lieut. Philips of Company N, Private Dorrance of Company F, Capt. Thurston of Company E, Private Schofield of Company B, Corp. Puffer of Company E, and Capt. Murphy of Company A.

At the conclusion of the review a dinner was given to Gen. Ruger at the Majestic Hotel by the officers of the regiment.

Missionary Conference Opened.

The sixth annual conference on missions held in Amity Baptist Church in West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon was called to order by the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of the Church of the Disciples. There were many ministers of various denominations present. Dr. Tyler took for his topic, "Life of the Universalist Church"; Dr. J. M. Bruce, "The Institutional Church"; Dr. G. O. Wenner, "Deaconesses' Work." Miss C. J. Pierson of the Methodist Deaconesses' Home also spoke. At the evening session the Rev. Leighton Williams spoke on "Christ the Home Messenger" Staff Captain Edith Marshall on "Salvation Army Rescue Work"; Miss Meiby on "Work Among Immigrants at Ellis Island," and the Rev. S. L. Batter on "The Meaning of America."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

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on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

Bad Logic

leads some men to believe that ice makes quality, and that a $3 shirt is necessarily better than a $1.50 shirt.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

ready-to-wear at a dollar and a half each, are just as good as shirts can be made. It isn't a question of price, but anything you like—you can't improve the quality—you can't improve the fit, or the material, or the finish. If you buy Keep's Shirts and don't like them, you can have your money back for the asking.

Made to measure, six for $9; laundered, six for $10. Ready-to-wear, $1.50 each. Booklet free.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, exclusive styles, $1.50 to $3.50.

Colored bosomed Shirts, cuffs attached or detached, $1.50, $2.

Neglige Shirts, new styles, $1 to $2.50.

Dent's and Fownes' Driving Gloves.

Keep Mfg. Company,
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT SHERRY'S.

Given for the Benefit of the Mount Vernon Association.

There was a large attendance in the white and gold ballroom at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, when tableaux vivants were given for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, which seeks to preserve the home of Washington. Over 600 tickets were sold. The programme was as follows, well-known society women being posed for the pictures:

America.
Summer.
Angels .....Miss Redmond
Harp solo, Miss Maud Morgan.
Charles I. Three Children.....Miss Redmond
Easter hymn, choir and organ accompaniment.
Marie Antoinette.
Winter.
The Egyptian .....Miss Redmond
Cupid and Psyche.
St. Cecilia, harp solo, Miss Morgan.
June; song by Miss Mamie Field.
"La Marchand de Fleurs," after Durán; song by Beverly Robinson.
"L'Amour Fait Passer le Temps."
"L'Amour Fait Passer l'Amour;" song by Miss Field.
"The Bird Charmer."
"The Butterfly Charmer."
"A Thing of Beauty."
"Echo."

The patronesses were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Geraldine Redmond, Mrs. R. James Cross, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Derby, Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Frederick Edy, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Harold Hadden, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. George

THE HOUSE HAS ITS SAY

ADOPTION OF THE SENATE RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO CUBA.

The President May Do as He Shall Think Best About Acting in Accordance with the Buncombe Declarations of Congress—The Granting of Belligerent Rights and Extension of Good Offices Are Exclusively Executive Functions.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Cleveland has at the White House a concurrent resolution, passed some time ago by Congress, requesting him to communicate to the Sultan of Turkey and to the powers of Europe a request that the efforts of Turkey and the powers be used to mitigate the sufferings of the Armenians. He has not carried out the instructions of the resolutions, possibly because literal compliance with them might make it awkward for our diplomatic message bearers to maintain their standing and usefulness abroad.

The House to-day passed the Cuban resolutions, which, if the will of the Senate and the House shall be carried out, will make it the duty of our Minister at Madrid to ask Spain to accord independence to Cuba.

Neither of the sets of resolutions is binding upon the President. Recognition of belligerency and extension of good offices are Executive functions, to be performed or neglected by the President in his discretion. If it shall appear to President Cleveland to be his duty to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, he will do so. If it shall appear to him to be not his duty to make the request of Spain that Cuba be made free, it is not likely that resolutions by Congress limiting his prerogative will influence him in the least.

The fact that the resolutions were passed to-day by a prodigious majority is not likely to be considered conclusive as indicating the course of the President. Spain may be excited by the news that the resolutions have been passed. There was some noise over their passage here, but no enthusiasm. The effect of the words may be nothing, and certainly the usefulness of them to the insurgents cannot be of much account. They are buncombe, pure and simple. Both sides of the House were afraid to vote against them.

The statement of the vote by which they were passed follows:

YEAS—245.

Abbott, (Dem., Texas.)	Lawson, (Dem., Ga.)
Adams, (Rep., Penn.)	Layton, (Dem., Ohio.)
Aitken, (Rep., Mich.)	Leighty, (Rep., Ind.)
Aldrich, (Rep., Ill.)	Leisenring (Rep., Penn.)
Allen, (Rep., Utah.)	Leonard, (Rep., Penn.)
Arnold, (Rep., Penn.)	Lester, (Dem., Ga.)
Avery, (Rep., Mich.)	Lewis, (Rep., Ky.)
	Linney, (Rep., N. C.)
Babcock, (Rep., Wis.)	Linton, (Rep., Mich.)
Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)	Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Long, (Rep., Kan.)
Baker, (Rep., N. H.)	Loudenslager, (Rep., N.J.)
Barham, (Rep., Cal.)	Low, (Rep., N. Y.)
Barney, (Rep., Wis.)	
Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.)	Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.)
Beach, (Rep., Ohio.)	Mahon, (Rep., Penn.)
Belknap, (Rep., Ill.)	Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)
Bell, (Pop., Col.)	McCall, (Rep., Tenn.)
Bell, (Dem., Texas.)	McClellan, (Dem., N.Y.)
Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.)	McClure, (Rep., Ohio.)
Bishop, (Rep., Mich.)	McCormick, (Rep., N.Y.)
Blue, (Rep., Kan.)	McCreary, (Dem., Ky.)
Broderick, (Rep., Kan.)	McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.)
Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio.)	McDearmant, (Dem., Penn.)
Bunnis, (Rep., Penn.)	McLachlan, (Rep., Cal.)
Brown, (Rep., Tenn.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Brumm, (Rep., Penn.)	McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.)
Buck, (Dem., La.)	McRae, (Dem., Ark.)
Burrell, (Rep., Ill.)	Melkejohn, (Rep., Neb.)
Burton, (Rep., Mo.)	Mercer, (Rep., Neb.)
	Meredith, (Dem., Va.)
Burton, (Rep., Ohio.)	Meyer, (Dem., La.)
	Mines, (Dem., Md.)
Calderhead, (Rep., Kan.)	Miller, (Rep., West Va.)
Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)	Milliken, (Rep., Me.)
Catchings, (Dem., Miss.)	Milnes, (Rep., Mich.)
Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.)	Minor, (Rep., Wis.)
Clardy, (Dem., Ky.)	Mondell, (Rep., Wyo.)
Clark, (Rep., Iowa.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Clark, (Rep., Mo.)	Mozly, (Rep., Mo.)
Cobb, (Dem., Mo.)	Murphy, (Rep., Ill.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Texas.)	
Codding, (Rep., Penn.)	Newlands, (Silver, Nev.)
Colson, (Rep., Ky.)	Noonan, (Rep., Texas.)
Connolly, (Rep., Ill.)	Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)
Cook, (Rep., Wis.)	
Cooke, (Rep., Ill.)	Odell, (Rep., N. Y.)
Cooper, (Dem., Fla.)	Ogden, (Dem., La.)
Cooper, (Rep., Ind.)	Otey, (Dem., Va.)
Cooper, (Dem., Texas.)	Otjen, (Rep., Wis.)
Corliss, (Rep., Mich.)	Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.)
Cousins, (Rep., Iowa.)	Owens, (Dem., Ky.)
Crowley, (Dem., Texas.)	
Crump, (Rep., Mich.)	Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.)
Cummings, (Dem., N.Y.)	Payne, (Rep., N. Y.)
Curtis, (Rep., Iowa.)	Pearson, (Rep., N. C.)
Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)	Pendleton, (Dem., Texas.)
Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.)	Perkins, (Rep., Iowa.)
	Phillips, (Rep., Penn.)
Danford, (Rep., Ohio.)	Pickler, (Rep., S. D.)
Dayton, (Rep., West Va.)	Powers, (Rep., Vt.)
De Armond, (Dem., Mo.)	Prince, (Rep., Ill.)
Denny, (Dem., Miss.)	Pugh, (Rep., Ky.)
De Witt, (Rep., Ohio.)	
Dingley, (Rep., Me.)	Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.)
Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.)	
Dockery, (Dem., Mo.)	Ray, (Rep., N. Y.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)	Reeves, (Rep., Ill.)
Doolittle, (Rep., Wash.)	Reyburn, (Rep., Penn.)
Dovener, (Rep., W. Va.)	Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)
	Robinson, (Rep., Penn.)
Eddy, (Rep., Minn.)	Royse, (Rep., Ind.)
Ellis, (Rep., Oregon.)	Russell, (Rep., Conn.)
Evans, (Rep., Ky.)	
	Sauerhering, (Rep., Wis.)
Fairchild, (Rep., N. Y.)	Sayers, (Dem., Texas.)
Fenton, (Rep., Ohio.)	Scranton, (Rep., Penn.)
Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.)	Shafroth, (Rep., Col.)
Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.)	Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.)
Foss, (Rep., Ill.)	Shuford, (Pop., N. C.)
	Smith, (Rep., Ill.)
Gamble, (Rep., S. D.)	Smith, (Rep., Mich.)
Gardner, (Rep., N. J.)	Southard, (Rep., Ohio.)
Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.)	Spalding, (Rep., Mich.)
Graff, (Rep., Ill.)	Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.)
Griffin, (Rep., Wis.)	Spencer, (Dem., Miss.)
Griswold, (Rep., Penn.)	Sperry, (Rep., Conn.)
Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)	Stahlnecker, (Rep., Penn.)
Grow, (Rep., Penn.)	Steele, (Rep., Ind.)
	Stephenson, (Rep., Mich.)
Hadley, (Rep., Ill.)	Stewart, (Rep., N. J.)
Hager, (Rep., Iowa.)	Stewart, (Rep., Wis.)
Hainer, (Rep., Neb.)	Stokes, (Dem., S. C.)
Halterman, (Rep., Penn.)	Stone, C. W., (R., Penn.)
Hanly, (Rep., Ind.)	Stone, W. A., (R., Penn.)
Hardy, (Rep., Ind.)	Strait, (Dem., S. C.)
Harris, (Rep., Ohio.)	Strong, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hart, (Dem., Penn.)	Strowd, (Rep., N. C.)
Hartman, (Rep., Mon.)	Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.)
Hatch, (Rep., Ind.)	Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)
Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.)	Swanson, (Dem., Va.)
Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.)	
Henderson, (Rep., Iowa.)	Taft, (Rep., Ohio.)
Henry, (Rep., Ind.)	Talbert, (Dem., S. C.)
Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.)	Tate, (Dem., Ga.)
Hermann, (Rep., Oregon.)	Tawney, (Rep., Minn.)
Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.)	Tayler, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hill, (Rep., Conn.)	Terry, (Dem., Ark.)
Hitt, (Rep., Ill.)	Thomas, (Rep., Mich.)
Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.)	Towne, (Rep., Minn.)
Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)	Tracy, (Rep., Mo.)
Howe, (Rep., N. Y.)	Treloar, (Rep., Mo.)
Howell, (Rep., N. J.)	
Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.)	Underwood, (Dem., Ala.)
Huff, (Rep., Penn.)	Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa.)
Hulick, (Rep., Ohio.)	
Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)	Van Horn, (Rep., Mo.)
Hunter, (Rep., Ky.)	Van Voorhis, (Rep., O.)
Hurley, (Rep., N. Y.)	
Hyde, (Rep., Wash.)	Walsh, (Dem., N. Y.)
	Wanger, (Rep., Penn.)
Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.)	Warner, (Rep., Ill.)
Johnson, (Rep., Cal.)	Washington, (Dem., Tenn.)
Johnson, (Rep., Ind.)	Watson, (Rep., Ohio.)
Johnson, (Rep., N. D.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
	Wilber, (Rep., N. Y.)
Kem, (Pop., Neb.)	Willis, (Rep., Del.)
Kerr, (Rep., Ohio.)	Wilson, (Rep., Idaho.)
Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.)	Wood, (Rep., Ill.)
Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Kan.)	Woodard, (Dem., N. C.)
Knox, (Rep., Mass.)	Woodman, (Rep., Ill.)
Kulp, (Rep., Penn.)	
	Yoakum, (Dem., Tex.)
Lacey, (Rep., Iowa.)	
Latimer, (Dem., S. C.)	

NAYS—27.

Arnold, (Rep., R. I.)	Lefever, (Rep., N. Y.)
Atwood, (Rep., Mass.)	Lockhart, (Dem., N. C.)
Berry, (Dem., Ky.)	McCall, (Rep., Mass.)
Black, (Dem., Ga.)	Moody, (Rep., Mass.)
Black, (Rep., N. Y.)	
Boutelle, (Rep., Me.)	Poole, (Rep., N. Y.)
Culberson, (Dem., Texas.)	Simpkins, (Rep., Mass.)
Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.)	Tucker, (Dem., Va.)
Draper, (Rep., Mass.)	Turner, (Dem., Ga.)
	Tyler, (Dem., Va.)
Ellett, (Dem., Va.)	
Elliott, (Dem., S. C.)	Wadsworth, (Rep., N.Y.)
	Walker, (Rep., Mass.)
Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.)	Walker, (Rep., Va.)
Gillett, (Rep., Mass.)	
Grout, (Rep., Vt.)	Wright, (Rep., Mass.)

RECAPITULATION BY PARTIES.

Yeas—Republicans, 185; Democrats, 54; Populists, 5; Silverite, 1.

Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 8.

The following pairs were announced, it being known that the first named in each pair was in favor of the resolutions, but not known that the second named in every case was opposed to them:

Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) and Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) Williams (Dem., Miss.,) and Hutchison (Dem., Tex.,) Woomer (Rep., Penn.,) and Sorg (Dem., Ohio,) Hicks (Rep., Penn.,) and Moses (Dem., Ga.,) Harmer (Rep., Penn.,) and Downing (Dem., Ill.,) Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) and Clark (Dem., Ala.,) Brewer (Rep., N. Y.,) and Allen (Dem., Miss.,) Huling (Rep., West Va.,) and Stallings (Dem., Ala.,) Watson (Rep., Ind.,) and Wilson (Dem., S. C.,) Raney (Dem., Mo.,) and Cowen (Dem., Md.,) White (Rep., Ill.,) and Harrison (Dem., Ala.,) Settle (Rep., N. C.,) and Rusk (Dem., Md.,) Miller (Rep., West Va.,) and Woodard (Dem., N. C.,) Hulick (Rep., Ohio,) and Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Loud (Rep., Cal.,) and Kyle (Dem., Miss.,) Andrews (Rep., Neb.,) and Miner (Dem., N. Y.,) Tracewell (Rep., Ind.,) and Hendricks (Dem., Ky.,) Lorimer (Rep., Ill.,) and Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) Jones (Dem., Va.,) and Turner (Dem., Va.,) Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) and Russell (Dem., Ga.,) Strode (Rep., Neb.,) and Erdman (Dem., Penn.)

Explanations were made that the following gentlemen would have voted as stated: Yea—Crowther, (Rep., Mo.;) Sorg, (Dem., Ohio.;) Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.;) Neill, (Dem., Ark.;) Atcheson (Rep., Penn.;) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.;) Joy, (Rep., Mo.) Nay—Foote, (Rep., N. Y.)

SPANISH EDITORS EXCITED.

They Take the Declarations Made by the Congress Seriously.

MADRID, April 6.—The newspapers here are indignant over the adoption by the American Congress of the resolutions declaring that the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents ought to be recognized, and their comments are bellicose.

They support the proposal that has been made to raise a national subscription for a volunteer fleet.

The Heraldo declares that few Spaniards, except Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, believe President Cleveland will not recognize the insurgents as belligerents. It adds that if the United States also means war with Spain, Spain would prefer it to humiliation.

CUBANS PLEASED WITH THE NEWS.

How the Action of Congress Was Received by the Junta.

The headquarters of the Cuban Junta, in the Manhattan Life Insurance Building, were crowded yesterday when the news of the action of the House on the Senate concurrent resolutions was received.

The information came in a telegram from Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the Junta, who has for some time been in Washington in the interest of the patriots, to Delegate Castillo, telling briefly of the action of Congress and reciting the vote.

The message was opened in President Palma's office, but a few moments later the information it conveyed was told to those who thronged the anterooms, and it was received with ardent expressions of satisfaction and cries of "Viva Cuba Libre!" When the excitement calmed the action of Congress was discussed, and the general sentiment expressed was that after all it would have been extraordinary if Congress had taken any other course.

"The sympathy shown for our cause by the United States and emphasized at Washington," said Dr. Castillo last night, "affords us much satisfaction. We have now a status, and the charge made by the Spaniards that the Cuban patriots are nothing but a band of negroes and guerrillas is met, answered, and disposed of."

The Cuban colony last night appeared to be much buoyed up by the result at Washington, and there was a gathering of many of Dr. Castillo's friends at the Hotel America. A meeting to afford opportunity to show gratitude to Congress for its action was talked of, but no plan was arranged.

Rich Silverware

The substantial weights, artistic conception, and in every respect superior finish of Tiffany & Co.'s products forcibly commend their silver table ware to patrons selecting Wedding Presents designed for the household or family silver.

Forks and Spoons in copyrighted patterns at $1.10 per ounce.

TIFFANY & Co.
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NEW YORK

SALE OF THE DE VOE LIBRARY.

Many Historical Books Relating to the United States.

The sale of the library of the late Thomas F. De Voe, author of "The De Voe Genealogy," &c., was begun by Bangs & Co. yesterday. Among the books sold were the following:

Gilbert a'Beckett's "The Comic Blackstone," illustrated by George Cruikshank, London, $8; "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York," Volumes 1 to 4, in the original numbers, uncut, with plates, some hand-colored, rare, New-York, 1824-8, $6.20; "Army and Navy Journal of the United States and Gazeteer of the Regular and Volunteer Forces," from Volume I., No. 1, to Volume XIV., No. 52, fourteen volumes, early volumes, scarce, New-York, 1863-77, $15.40.

Complete set of "The United States Review and Literary Gazette," edited by William Cullen Bryant, and containing many of his best-known poems, New-York, 1826-7, $5.50; "Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine," with steel and mezzotint portraits and views, New-York, 1844-5, low at $5.25; Henry B. Dawson's "The Assault on Stony Point by Gen. Wayne, July 16th, 1779," map, fac similes, and notes, No. 72 of a limited edition of 250 copies, Morrisania, 1863, $5.50.

"The Historical Magazine," New-York, 1857-74, sixteen volumes, $20.80; Dr. F. L. Hawk's "History of North Carolina, 1584 to 1729," portraits and maps, two volumes, Fayetteville, N. C., 1857-58, $6.50; Hotten's "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Apprentices, Stolen Children, Maidens Pressed; and others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700, with their ages, localities, names of ships, &c., from original manuscripts in the State Department and Her Majesty's Public Record Office," New-York, 1874, $5, and Alex. Humboldt's "Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, 1799-1804," translated by Helen Maria Williams, maps and plans, complete set, nine volumes, octavo, boards, uncut, London, 1814, $11.70.

Maine Battle Flags Burned.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

What to members of the Sixth Maine Regiment will seem worse than all other destruction by the conflagration at Machias a few days ago, was the loss of that regiment's battle flags. These were presented by the ladies of Calais, Eastport, Pembroke, Machias, and Cherryfield, and sent to the field at the beginning of 1863. They were carried to the cannon's mouth at St. Mary's Heights, where Capt. Ballinger and others fell, shone out bright along the line at Gettysburg, waved triumphantly above the battle line at Rappahannock Station, led the regiment through the Mine Run and the Wilderness, up and over the rifle pits of Spottsylvania, and down the Potomac River until the close of the war.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

POSTAL SERVICE PLANS

THE SCHEME FOR CONSOLIDATING THE SMALLER COUNTRY OFFICES.

Senator Wolcott's Amendment to the Appropriation Bill Discussed—Mr. Gorman's Objections Based on Political Reasons—The Great Good That Will Result from the Adoption of the Amendment—A Genuine Reform in the System.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate will vote to-morrow on the Wolcott amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, which provides that when the Postmaster General shall order the consolidation of a small Post Office with a large one, the person placed in charge of the sub-station shall be paid out of the amount appropriated for the compensation of Postmasters.

The purpose of this amendment already has been indicated in these dispatches. It is to improve the Postal Service by including the smaller Post Offices of the country in the metropolitan districts, to secure businesslike supervision of the entire postal system.

Mr. Wolcott is convinced of the earnestness and wisdom of the Post Office Department in undertaking reforms, and last Thursday and to-day he expressed his willingness to aid the attempt to establish the Postal Service on a civil service basis. The effort was opposed strenuously by Senator Gorman and the Populist, Allen, and by a few others who dislike to see the spoils system displaced by a general merit one.

Mr. Gorman, in his speech to-day, went out of his way to attack Postmaster General Wilson. He said that Mr. Wilson neglected the duties of his office in order to go about delivering lectures all over the country on the tariff, on silver, and on gold, and he quoted the homely saying that where a man is found proclaiming his virtue and his honesty there is a rascal near at hand. All the way through his speech Mr. Gorman exhibited a strong anti-Administration feeling. Mr. Wolcott asked that the word "Superintendent" be struck from a paragraph, but to-day he admitted that he had learned that the word was absolutely essential. The men in charge of the stations which have been created from small Post Offices are designated in the service as Superintendents. There are ten classes of Superintendents. It is proposed that the Superintendents of Stations A and B in New-York City shall be paid $2,500 a year, and those of Stations E and F, $2,200 a year.

Since the plan of consolidating offices was begun, fifty-nine in New-York and its suburbs have been merged. Some of these offices are fifteen miles from the General Post Office. They have not lost their separate names to the public, but they have come under one compact management, and are inspected and managed according to sound business principles. At the main office in Washington upward of 70,000 separate accounts have to be kept, and the number is increasing at the rate of 2,000 a year. Small items as well as large ones have to be considered. If the Postmaster at a hamlet in the far West desires a ball of twine, he is obliged to make a requisition upon the department at Washington, and the request has to take the course followed by others of vastly greater importance. Other abuses equally objectionable cling to the old system.

All this, said Mr. Wolcott to-day, is to be averted and avoided by placing in central communities a supervising power, which is to reach out and take in the army of small Postmasters. There is no politics in the movement. All the business which the Government conducts there is none which should be so free from political taint as that of the Post Offices.

Mr. Wolcott exposed the fallacy of the arguments of Gorman and Allen and Hawley by quoting from the civil service law as amended in 1894, that when any Post Office is consolidated with another the Postmaster in charge of the smaller station shall be covered into the civil service and continue to be employed. The Wolcott amendment and the present policy of the Post Office Department do not change the local habitation of the Post Office.

Mr. Allison antagonizes the amendment on the ground that it would be preferable, in view of its scope, to deal with the subject involved in a separate statute, rather than in a general appropriation bill. Mr. Gorman takes the political view that the "plain people" should not be deprived of the privilege of gathering at the country Post Offices, their present chief reservoirs for neighborhood gossip. This objection, Mr. Wolcott showed, has no foundation, as under the proposed system the offices are not to be changed. The real objection of the Maryland Senator is that civil service reform in the Postal Service there would be fewer opportunities for the exercise of the peculiar methods to which he has been addicted. The speech of Allen was the raving of a vulgar political scold.

Mr. Vilas will speak again to-morrow, and the amendment, with others, will be voted upon before adjournment.

Congressional Doings.

—A favorable report was made to the Senate yesterday on the bill to create an additional Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit. This circuit is composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

—Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar in the Senate yesterday, was one from the Committee on Territories, by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) making one year's residence a pre-requisite for divorce in the Territories.

—A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) and referred, giving a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Gen. Thomas L. Casey.

—Mr. Grosvenor has reported to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, the "Filled Cheese" bill. He will call it up Wednesday for action.

BOY AND GIRL HELD FOR THEFT.

They Robbed Children of Their Trinkets and Clothing.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 6.—Complaints have been made for several days that children in the upper part of the city have been robbed by a boy and girl, who took them into any convenient hallway and stripped them of whatever articles of value they wore. In some cases even their dresses were taken. The police to-night arrested John Timothy, eleven years old, and Mary, his sister, ten years old, whose parents live at 107 Pavonia Avenue. The girl confessed to several robberies.

She also admitted that she and her brother had varied their highway robberies by entering houses and stealing rugs and any small articles that they could carry. In one case they had stolen a bicycle. It was this that led to their arrest. They will be arraigned before Justice Potts to-morrow. Some of the stolen articles were found hidden in the home of the children, but their parents knew nothing about the thefts, as both work during the day.

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We have secured them by the bale from the devastated Armenian sections. They are wonders of beauty in coloring and design. The sizes, too, are available for any room, couch, hall, stairs, or hearth, and it is well known that nothing endures the same amount of wear and still grows in value. They are the simplest and most elegant floor coverings—easily cleaned and easily moved.

This is a rare opportunity—one in a lifetime—to secure, for a trifling cost, a rarity, the make of which will probably become extinct.

SPRING DESIGNS IN FURNITURE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

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NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

Just a Pinch

or a saltspoonful of Cleveland's baking powder added to the pastry will make it light and flaky; besides, pastry made this way is wholesome and easy to digest.

TO HONOR A DUTCH HERO

HOLLAND SOCIETY WILL ERECT A STATUE OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

Proposes to Raise $50,000 Within Two Years and to Present the Work to New-York City—Message of Sympathy with the Boers of South Africa Adopted at the Annual Meeting—Justice Truax the Next President.

The Holland Society of New-York decided at its annual meeting last night to erect a statue of William the Silent, to be presented to New-York City, and adopted a message of sympathy with the Boers of the Transvaal, to be sent to President Kruger of the South African Republic.

Neither action was taken without discussion, the question as to the statue being whether William of Orange could be considered the typical Dutchman. As to the message, the discussion was not so much in regard to the idea as to the wording of the document.

There were more than 200 members of the society in the dining room at Sherry's when the retiring President, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, called the eleventh annual meeting to order. The report of the Secretary was read, showing that there were 846 members of the society, and after the Treasurer's report, the following officers were elected:

President—Charles H. Truax; Vice Presidents—Samuel D. Coykendall, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, Henry A. Bogert, John R. Hegeman, Sarah R. Van Duzer, Edward Elsworth, Augustus H. Bruyn, Dr. John C. Du Bois, Albert Van Der Veer, M. D.; Charles B. De Freest, Thomas L. Barhydt, Martin Van Buren, Isaac Paulis Van Der Beek, Andrew D. Bogert, John Hooper, Anson A. Voorhees, William H. Vredenburgh, the Rev. William R. Duryee, Eugene Van Loan, Major Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Edward S. Bogert, M. D.; Treasurer—Tunis G. Bergen; Secretary—Theodore M. Banta; Trustees—James William Beekman, Tunis G. Bergen, James B. Van Woert, D. B. St. John Roosa, John H. Starin.

In giving up his place to Justice Truax, Dr. Roosa referred to the plans for the statue, and continued:

"I trust that we shall send a message of sympathy to the Dutch in South Africa. Not a political message, for this we have no right to do. But blood is thicker than water, and we, descendants of the Hollander and Huguenot, should give a word of encouragement to Kruger and Joubert, who have thus far successfully resisted the encroachments of freebooters who, under the pretense of relieving oppressed emigrants in a peaceful Dutch republic, desire to overturn Dutch institutions, to add another unwilling colony to the British Empire. And when these land pirates are magnanimously sent to their native land for trial, with a travesty of civil judgment, they are surrounded in the courtroom by the rank and wealth of the country, which, at heart, laments that Dutch valor and military skill were not much in evidence, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the bridge Trustees, and stand ready to agree upon reasonable compensation, to be paid by them for the use of the bridge, as well as upon other necessary details.

During the last fiscal year surface companies carried over 150,000,000 of passengers out of a total of 206,000,000 carried by all the surface and elevated railroads of the City of Brooklyn, and reach every portion of the city and all its important suburbs, including Coney Island.

On behalf, therefore, of our patrons, as well as of our companies, we respectfully request that you will not commit yourselves in favor of any legislation which does not expressly provide that these companies shall have equal facilities for running their cars over the bridge with those granted to any elevated railroad company, and we further request you to favor only such legislation as shall expressly provide that such equal facilities shall be granted, and shall expressly prohibit discrimination in favor of the patrons of one system of railroads as against the patrons of any other system.

Signed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, C. L. Rossiter, President; the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, John N. Partridge, President; the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, A. L. Johnson, Manager; the Nassau Electric Railroad Company as lessee of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, A. L. Johnson, Manager; the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, D. W. Sullivan, President, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, C. L. Rossiter, President.

The surface railroad companies will, it is said, use every means to fight the elevated railroad companies in case the latter try to secure the use of the bridge by legislative enactment.

ALAR AGAIN AT THE CIRCUS.

Shared Honors with the Big Elephant, According to One Spectator.

Alar had recovered her equilibrium at the circus last evening. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the equilibrium of the bomb had been recovered, for it was that which was said to be at fault.

Alar is the young woman known as the human arrow, who every night is shot from a bomb high up in the air, where she pierces a paper-covered ring, and is caught by an aerial sister on a trapeze. It was last Friday that the bomb for some reason started to work out of time. This was unpleasant, and the poor human arrow, like an ordinary arrow from the hand of an amateur archer, didn't reach the place where she should have gone at all, and was a little shaken up.

She took a few days' rest, and last night she was back, going as straight and swiftly as an arrow should go. The swiftness is really the one fault of her act. The spectators who are anxiously endeavoring to keep their eyes on all the performers until they art lost to view outside the arena, are sometimes so intent that they do not see the human arrow until they are attracted by the fluttering rags of her paper ring, and by that time she has reached the end of her journey and the act is over.

The big elephant and Harry Wentworth's small pig shared the honors with Alar last evening. They even outshone her, in the opinion of a very pretty, very rosy-cheeked girl in one of the boxes. It was when the largest elephant in harness carried his trainer out into the ring on his enormous tusks that the pretty girl was pleased.

"Why, you dear, beautiful elephant!" she said.

The pig was attractive for quite other reasons. He seemed to be such a very small pig to be out performing alone. He appeared to have a pathetic, unpiglike expression of patience on his face as he waited on his little cart or was drawn around on it. Then he did squeal at proper intervals with such lusty heartiness. The pretty girl was sure he was not happy. Nothing could persuade her to the contrary, not even the young man beside her, who declared that nothing in this life could quite compare to the general contentment of a circus pig.

"I don't care," she said. "I feel sorry for that poor little pig. Now!" and the "now" meant that she should continue to feel sorry even if the pig itself should present a verification of the pleasant state of its feelings.

There was nothing prettier in the whole performance than John O'Brien's beautiful black horse, dancing outside the ring, unless it was the wonderful ring act of the fifty horses, and that is indescribable.

Miss Ishio, the little Japanese woman, showed that a woman can play, if not throw a ball, but she was not any more graceful going up and down her stepladder of knives with her bare feet than any other woman wearing long skirts would be in going up and down an ordinary stepladder to polish the windows.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A PACIFIC RAILWAY REFUNDING BILL FORMULATED.

The Joint Congressional Committee Practically Agree upon a Measure for Settling the Indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific Roads to the Government—An Extension for Years, and the Rate of Interest Reduced to 2 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The joint committee of the House and Senate which has been engaged for several weeks in formulating a bill for the adjustment of the Pacific Railway indebtedness to the Government has practically finished its labor.

The bill agreed upon is understood to refund the debt of both corporations, with interest at 2 per cent., for a period of between seventy and eighty years. The Southern Pacific Company will guarantee the indebtedness of the Central Pacific, and provision is also made for an extension of the Government's lien over both roads and their terminals. The bonds will be retired at the rate of $365,000 a year for the first period of ten years, $550,000 a year for the second, $750,000 for the third, $1,000,000 for the fourth, $1,250,000 for the fifth, $1,500,000 for the sixth, and $1,750,000 for the seventh. In the event of default of six months on the interest or principal the Government is permitted to foreclose.

The full Committees on Pacific Railroads of the two Houses of Congress met this afternoon on their respective sides and heard the report of the bill agreed upon by the joint sub-committees. The Senate committee decided to take no action, and to not report the measure to the Senate until after the House committee had acted. A reprint of the bill has been ordered, and both full committees will meet again later in the week, when the bill will probably be reported to the House.

This measure that has just been formulated by the joint Congressional committee is shaped practically on the lines suggested by the representatives of the railroad companies interested. It does not make the refunding period as long as the railroad companies would like to have it, but on that point there is not likely to be any controversy. The rate of interest fixed, i. e., 2 per cent., is the figure suggested by C. P. Huntington.

WANT TO CROSS THE BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Surface Car Companies Join in a Petition.

The Brooklyn Union and the Kings County Elevated Railroad Companies have made a formal application to the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York and the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge for the privilege of running their trains over that thoroughfare.

The surface railroad companies have now combined their forces, and yesterday they sent a communication to the proper authorities. It is for the same purpose—the use of the bridge for their cars. The communication is as follows:

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, being all of the street surface railroad companies of Brooklyn whose roads connect with the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, offer to run their cars over the bridge without extra fare, and upon terms at least as favorable to the public as have been offered or shall be offered by any elevated railroad company. These surface companies will make mutual traffic arrangements with each other, by which their cars can be run over the bridge in such a manner as will best promote the public convenience, and under such

Don't Light

that old gas jet without stopping to think of the expense—of the feeble, flickering, unsatisfactory light it gives you. It will serve as a reminder that a much better light, a much cheaper light, has been perfected by science, and endorsed by every one who knows anything about artificial light.

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Address all correspondence to Main Office.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders—Two New Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company was held in this city yesterday, and the existing board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception that A. Lawrence Hopkins was chosen to succeed E. L. Oppenheim, and R. M. Gallaway will fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Newton. Executive officers were elected as follows: President—J. Edward Simmons; Vice President—George Whaley; Secretary—E. A. Drake; Treasurer—S. Deming.

The annual report showed that for the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, the earnings and expenses were as follows:

	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Gross earn'gs.	$1,311,635	$1,056,534 Inc.	$255,101
Oper. ex.	1,153,577	953,392 Inc.	200,185
Net earn'gs.	$158,058	$103,142 Inc.	$54,916
Other receipts	394,805	306,822 Inc.	87,983
Total income	$552,863	$409,964 Inc.	$142,899
Charges	489,919	490,739 Dec.	820
Surplus	$62,944	def. $80,755 Inc.	$143,719

The condensed balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows a reduction of surplus amounting to $240,013, caused by the readjustment of certain accounts. President Simmons stated that in order to secure a better lighterage system it had been decided to construct a deep-water terminal in Panama Bay at La Boca. Great benefits are expected from this improvement.

**GREAT NORTHERN PLAN

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	7
Apartments To Let..	12	Lost and Found	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds..	11	Marriages	5
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted ...	7	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	New-Jersey Property.	12
Business Opportunities	7	Pianos and Organs..	7
City Flats To Let...	12	Post Office Notice ...	6
City Real Estate for Sale	12	Proposals	11
Country Houses To Let	12	Public Notices	12
Country Houses Wanted	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	12
Dividends	11	Situations Wanted ...	7
Financial	11	Special Notices	5
Furnished Rooms....	7	Sporting Goods	6
Help Wanted	7	Spring Resorts	7
Hotels	7	Summer Resorts	7
Instruction	7	Surrogate Notices ..	12
		Travelers' Guide	6
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Article 47—8:10.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Book Concern Charges Revived.
West Islip's Church War.
American Athletes Won at Athens.
Gen. Harrison's Wedding.
Mayor Daly of Rahway Dying.
$800,000 in Gold Going to Europe.
Senator Raines's Effigy Hanged.
Herr Ahlwardt Arrested.
Minister Terrell in Washington.
Black Plague in Hongkong.
Killed by Her Rejected Suitor.
Serious Railroad Accident in Wales.
A Talk with Chairman Hinkley.
McGuire's Sentence Commuted.
Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Page 2
Raines Law Before Grand Jury.
River and Harbor Bill Passed.

Page 3
House Passes Cuban Resolutions.
Reform in the Postal Service.
A Statue of William of Orange.
News of the Railroads.
Sale of the De Voe Library.

Page 5
Spanish Troops Routed.
Congressmen on Mr. Carlisle's Letter.
Gov. Morton Subjugated by the Machine.

Page 6
Races for the Thirty Footers.
More Cycle Police Needed.

Page 7
American Paintings in Berlin.
Mistress and Servant Asphyxiated.

Page 8
Final Hearing on Greater New-York.
Zoological Society's Director.
Claimants for De Figanière Stolen Goods.
Meeting of Sorosis.
News of Greater New-York.
The Social World.
New Fund for Columbia College.
Miss Henderson's Plucky Drive.

Page 9
Annexed District Franchise Unsold.
Do Not Want State Aid.
Helped Through a Church Window.
Labor Cost of Manufactures.
Mrs. Belmont's Wedding Gift.
New-York's War Claim Allowed.
Original Short Story.

Page 10
The Financial Markets.
Marine Intelligence.
Business Troubles.
Mr. Wilds to be Mr. Collis's Assistant.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.
The Courts.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	39	35	36
6 A. M.	40	34	37
9 A. M.	43	34	38
12 M.	44	36	42
4 P. M.	45	34	37
6 P. M.	43	34	36
9 P. M.	39	34	38
12 P. M.	39	34	36

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....37.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....37.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 42.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....45.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CHANGING THE ELECTION LAW.

At the beginning of this session of the Legislature it was understood that a bill would be passed correcting such defects in the provisions of the general election law known as "the ballot law" as the experience of the last election had developed. The bill introduced by Senator RAINES made such radical changes that many objections were made to it, and it was then intimated that it would be so modified as to obviate these objections. But an entirely new bill has been introduced amending the whole election law in such a way as to require prolonged and careful study to discover all of the numerous and varied changes that have been made, which are in nowise indicated in the text of the bill. There are many new provisions and extensive modifications in old ones, and, instead of consisting of simple amendments to remedy defects, the bill is a revision of the whole election law from beginning to end. The changes which particularly affect the ballot are so buried as to require a close search to detect them all. We shall attempt now to call attention to only a few of the more important modifications of the election law proposed.

They include the provisions relating to the appointment and general duties of election officers and the registration of voters, as well as those regarding nominations and the conduct of elections. For all cities and for villages of more than 5,000 inhabitants the registration days are made the same and to consist of the fourth Friday and Saturday and the third Friday and Saturday before the day of election. There will be no later registration except by order of a court. Requirements differ somewhat in cities of the first class and other cities and villages in regard to the forms of registration, and we are pleased to note at least the disappearance of the absurd provision for entering the height, weight, color of hair and eyes, sound of the voice, &c., of the registered electors. Among the new requirements is one for issuing certificates of registration in cities of the first class.

Complaint was made of the first "Raines ballot bill" that in the matter of nominations there was too much discrimination against third parties and independent bodies of citizens. This is only mitigated in the new bill to the extent of reducing from 20,000 to 10,000 the number of votes that must have been cast at the previous election by a party in order to entitle it to nominate by convention. The chief objection to this as it now stands is that it applies to local as well as State nominations. No organization, however strong locally, could nominate candidates for municipal or town officers, or for officers of any political division of the State, by primary or convention, unless it cast 10,000 votes for Governor at the last election at which a Governor was elected. This is especially outrageous in view of the separation of municipal from general elections with a special view to freeing them as much as possible from State politics. It is conceivable that an organization might be strong enough to elect its candidates for local officers which took no part at all in an election of Governor.

Independent nominations by certificate are also made more difficult by this bill. Not only is the number of signatures required to a certificate presenting candidates for State offices increased from 3,000 to 6,000, but there must be at least fifty of these from each county in the State, Fulton and Hamilton being reckoned as one county. The number required now to make local nominations is 600 in this city or Brooklyn, 500 in any other city or county or civil division greater than a county, 250 for an Assembly district, and 25 for a town, village, or ward. This bill requires 2,000 in any county where there is a city of the first class, 1,000 in cities of the second class, 500 for other cities, 1,000 for any district less than the whole State and greater than a town or ward, 500 for an Assembly district, and 100 for the smallest constituencies. Less time is also allowed for filing certificates after regular party nominations have been made, and in general independent nominations are discouraged and made difficult.

The form of the ballot is not changed, but it must be folded by the ballot clerk when it is given out, and not beforehand. The provision in regard to assisting the physically disabled and illiterate is not changed. There are some material changes in the provision relating to the manner of using the ballot. "One straight line crossing another straight line at any angle within a circle or within the voting spaces shall be deemed a valid voting mark." Any ballot upon which shall be found any other mark or any name written otherwise than as specially provided for in voting for candidates whose names are not printed on the ballot, or found to be defaced or torn or marked or written upon by anything but a pencil with black lead "shall be wholly void and no vote thereon shall be counted"; but there is a new provision with regard to such ballots. They must be preserved and indorsed with the reason for rejecting them, and with such as may be objected to as marked for identification, which must, however, be counted and not rejected, they must accompany the election returns of the district where they are cast to the Canvassing Board. Both the rejection of the former and the counting of the latter is made subject to judicial review. Another new provision injected into the law requires all the other ballots cast and counted to be replaced in the ballot box, sealed therein, and "preserved inviolate for six months" after the election, subject to examination by order of a court.

Elaborate provision is made for the form of tally sheets to be used and the manner of making returns. We cannot go into all the details of the changes which this bill makes in the election law, but some of them are altogether objectionable, and others are of doubtful expediency. It is too important a matter to be disposed of in the off-hand manner that has been too common at this session, and a thorough consideration of it should be insisted upon. It would be much wiser to make a few simple amendments of the present law, remedying evident defects, and await further experience for a more general revision. In its present shape this bill should certainly not be allowed to pass.

IRON AND THE TARIFF ISSUE.

The recent history of the iron and steel industry, as related to the tariff issue, will be discussed, we think, with some fervor during the approaching political campaign.

At the very foundation there have been completed combinations of the producers of ore and coke, the leading raw materials. The Ore Combination has increased prices by about 38 per cent. That is to say, Bessemer ores from the lake district which were sold last year on season contracts at lower lake ports for $2.90 are to be sold this year for $4. The average price of Western Pennsylvania furnace coke in 1894 was $1 per ton. The Carnegie interests having obtained what The Iron Age calls "a practical monopoly of the coke trade," the price for 1896 has been fixed at $2 per ton. Looking back over the official record, we see that this price has been reached heretofore only once in sixteen years, $2 having been the average for 1890. The rates thus established for ore and coke will, of course, affect directly the cost of making Bessemer pig iron and the price of that important product.

The new Steel Combination, completed in this city last week, is designed to regulate the output and control the price of crude steel in this country. Heretofore the price of steel in billets and similar crude forms has been determined by natural competition. It costs but very little more to make steel rails than it does to make steel billets—the difference in price, in England, is $2.43 per ton—but both the output and the price of rails have been controlled in this country by a combination for several years past. The difference between the effect of combination and the effect of competition may be seen in the prices heretofore prevailing. The average in 1894 was $16.58 for billets and $24 for rails. The price of rails, as maintained for several months past by the combination, is $28 at the Pennsylvania mills; the price of billets at the same mills was about $17 a week or two ago, before it was increased to $20 by the new combination.

It is reported that the old combination for the control of the price of steel beams has been renewed. This combination, after having maintained a very high price for some years, was dissolved a year or two ago, the direct effect of the dissolution being a reduction of the price by about 50 per cent. The makers of bar iron undertook to form a combination a few months ago, but the movement was unsuccessful. Another attempt was made last week, at a meeting held in Cincinnati, concerning which The Journal of Commerce publishes a dispatch saying that "plans were perfected for a very close organization."

The nail industry affords a notable example. At the beginning of 1895 the wholesale prices at the Pennsylvania mills were, per keg: Wire nails, 85 cents; cut nails, 75 cents. These prices prevailed until the middle of May, when a combination was formed. By September the prices had been increased to $2.25 for wire and $2 for cut, an advance of about 165 per cent. In spite of the marked decline in the cost of raw material during the last months of 1895, the high prices of the combination were maintained, and not long ago they were increased, the prices now being $2.40 and $2.15. Still another advance has been ordered for May 1, when the prices will be $2.55 for wire and $2.30 for cut. Here we see in less than a year an increase of 200 per cent. for one kind and of 206 per cent. for the other!

The manufacturers who have made and are sustaining these combinations, or at least a large majority of them, desire that the dominant issue in this year's National campaign shall be the tariff and are in favor of a Republican platform and ticket which shall point to an increase of the duties now in force. But they are supplying ammunition to the opponents of high duties every day. They are openly admitting that the present duties are high enough not only to protect them when prices are determined by natural competition in the home market but also after prices have been largely increased by combination agreements. When steel billets were selling at Pittsburg for $17, two weeks ago, the price of English billets was $20.05, and the duty on them is $8.96. The Rail Combination, protected by a duty of $7.84, sells rails to Japan for $21.26, while the English price is $23.08. The nailmakers, while advancing the home price by 200 per cent. in one year, sell more than 20,000,000 pounds for export during that year, and are protected by a duty of 25 per cent. How are these manufacturers to show, not that their tariff duties should be increased, but that any part of them is really needed for protection?

THE SILVER STATES.

It is very curious to observe the influence which is exerted, to a certain degree on the public at large and to a much greater degree on the politicians of both parties, by the fact that the silver men happen to hold the balance of power in the Senate of the United States. That they do so is of course due, and disgraceful, to the Republican Party, which made haste to let into the Union a lot of half-baked communities with less than the numerical qualifications for a single member of the House, to cast two votes each in the Senate, by way of keeping out the Democrats, no matter how strong the Democrats might prove to be in the country at large. One result of this action has been to enable the Senators from the half-baked communities to levy blackmail on the party by proclaiming that the party should make no progress in a tariff bill calculated to elicit large campaign contributions from protected manufacturers until it had committed itself to "doing something for silver." Another result of it has been to bring the Senate of the United States into public odium and contempt, by showing that the balance of power in that body was held by a number of persons, upon whom considerations derived from the arithmetical truths that are inculcated in all the primary schools and the ethical truths that are inculcated in all the Sunday schools had no influence whatsoever. These have been the natural results of the action of the party. It has had another and incidental result in impressing not only the politicians, but a large number of worthy persons who themselves saw what nonsense the talk of the free coinage of 50 cents' worth of silver into a dollar in fact was, with the notion that the "silver sentiment" was very powerful, and might exert a decisive influence upon the next Presidential election.

This is really a most unfounded notion. It has been produced by the efforts of the "silver Senators," who altogether represent the population of perhaps four or five normal Congressional districts. That JONES and STEWART and TELLER and DUBOIS, who represent nothing at all but the silver-mining business, have succeeded in producing this impression is doubtless a matter of hilarious congratulation to themselves, but is not very creditable to the people who have been impressed, as a brief reference to statistics will show.

The fact is that WEAVER'S Electoral vote of 1892 without doubt represents the high-water mark of the silver nonsense, and that vote footed up twenty-two. It would have amounted to less than one-third of that but for the Republican rascality by which Statehood was degraded and the Senate ruined to secure the supremacy of "the party." Of the twenty-two votes, no fewer than ten were contributed by Kansas, and the vote of Kansas is not now likely to be determined by the silver question. The vote for WEAVER represented precisely the same calamity in Kansas that is represented in the Senate by PEFFER, to wit, the short crop of 1891. A full crop and fair prices will always secure Kansas for "the Republican column." Of the other twelve votes for WEAVER, four were from Colorado, three from Idaho, three from Nevada, one from North Dakota, and one from Oregon. In the cases of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming the country at large is swindled by the official pretense that these communities, which at the very outside are entitled by numbers to cast one Electoral vote each, and some of them not half of that, are entitled to two more on account of the packing of the Senate with their representatives. The popular vote cast in these States for WEAVER, if it had been cast in the real States, would have amounted to not more than five. Add Colorado, and we have seven Electoral votes as the proper strength of the "silver States" in the Electoral College.

But of course the mischief is now done, and we have to allow to each of several communities numerically entitled to elect about half of a representative two Electoral votes corresponding to its Senators. Even so, the Electoral vote of the silver States, the Electoral vote that may be determined by the attitude of the parties on the silver question, amounts to twenty-four. As a matter of mere political calculation, it is not worth while to endanger the thirty-six votes of New-York, the thirty-two votes of Pennsylvania, the twenty-four votes of Illinois, or the twenty-two votes of Ohio on the chance of catching the whole "silver vote." Much less is it worth while to endanger the 114 Electoral votes of all these great commercial Commonwealths taken together in order to conciliate the silver vote. And yet we behold the singular spectacle of smart and unscrupulous politicians wriggling on their bellies in the direction of the silver vote and paying no attention at all to the opinions of the States which are going to decide the election.

THE BROWN CASE.

The very important decision of the Supreme Court in the Brown case, as to the giving of testimony concerning unjust and unlawful discrimination in railroad freight rates by offending parties, is beginning to be discussed in an interesting manner by railroad officers and other persons familiar with the railroad service. The President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company is reported as saying: "If the roads are governed by the conditions established by the Brown case, the result will be greatly to their advantage, and also to that of the shippers, taking them all into consideration. In order, however, to secure the best results, it is necessary that all roads shall observe the law." We presume that the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with its power so considerably increased by the decision, will strive diligently to secure uniformity of procedure under the provisions of the statute.

We notice that one observer who is familiar with the situation says in a dispatch from Chicago: "If the inter-State law is enforced to the letter, there will be no necessity for maintaining the expensive pools, as their usefulness will be a thing of the past." In this he refers especially to the prevention of discrimination—in other words, the practice of carrying goods for Smith at lower rates than Jones is required to pay for similar service. It was this abuse of privileges granted by public franchise which was the chief cause of the enactment of the inter-State commerce law, and the commission appears now to have power sufficient to put the statute in full force.

THE ONLY SAFE WAY.

There are several bills pending in the Legislature which attempt to provide for the employment of prisoners in this State after the restriction of the revised Constitution shall take effect with the beginning of next year. With the best that can possibly be done, these will fail to provide sufficient employment or the kind of labor needed for prison purposes.

The Constitutional restriction could not be voted upon separately, but was involved in the general revision in such a way that it could not be reached without defeating the whole work of the convention that so unwisely consented to adopt it. A joint resolution proposing an amendment modifying it, so as to make it practicable to get on under it, was adopted by the last Legislature and is pending before the present one. It should be approved and the amendment submitted to the deliberate judgment of the people at the next election.

This will not prevent making every possible provision for the employment of convicts within the restriction, but it will, in case the amendment should be ratified, prepare a way of escape when such provision proves inadequate, as it surely will in our opinion. On the other hand, the adoption of the amendment would not compel the Legislature to go any further beyond the limits of the restriction now imposed, to take effect next January, than is found to be necessary in the interest of the State and of a proper care and discipline for the inmates of our penal institutions.

The only safe way to deal with the question is to provide for relaxing this restriction before it goes into effect. It can only be done by a vote of the people, and the Legislature should certainly give them a chance to say for themselves whether they wish it done or not.

CONGRESS AND CUBA.

Considering that a concurrent resolution is of no legal force or validity, it is fair to say that the concurrent resolutions of Congress on the Cuban question serve only the purpose of exhibiting Congress to the people of the United States. That it incidentally infuriates the people of Spain, and instigates the mobbing of Americans resident in that country, is nothing to the purpose. The Spanish Government has wisely taken the ground that the whole proceeding is one of which it could take no official notice.

The first resolutions pretend to accord to the Cuban insurgents belligerent rights. They do not really do so, because for that purpose a proclamation of the President is necessary. The President not only is not invited to issue such a proclamation, but it would be a breach of etiquette for him to take any notice of the proceeding. By its form it concerns the two houses alone, and the Executive has no more business with it than he would have with a concurrent resolution looking to an improvement in the ventilation of the Capitol.

So much for the form. As to the substance, it is to be understood that we are all in sympathy with the insurrection. We believe the Cubans to have been shamefully oppressed and plundered, and we should like to see them establish a Government of their own. As soon as they have such a Government we shall be ready for recognition. What we need is proof that there is a Cuban Government with which we can deal and which we can hold accountable for the treatment of our citizens residing in Cuba or trading with it. But no such proof has been furnished, either in the resolutions of Congress or in the debate in either house. In fact, nothing whatever has been added to the public stock of knowledge of the subject by the discussion of it, and nothing whatever has been adduced to affect the general conviction that recognition of the belligerency of Cuba would be premature, and therefore wantonly offensive to Spain and wantonly injurious to ourselves.

Once more the egregious W. T. STEAD has managed to get his name into all the English papers, daily and weekly, and to excite that chorus of angry denunciation which he so thoroughly enjoys. His latest offense against the laws of taste and propriety is the publication of what he calls "Penny Popular Novels." To make one of these things he takes some famous work of fiction that has outlived the protection of copyright, condenses it by hacking out every trace of the author's style, every picturesque or energetic phrase, and every passage which is "merely" descriptive, and then prints the ghastly remnants in vile type on viler paper for the benefit of illiterates who shrink from the task of spelling through a book of any size, and of savages like himself, to whom a novel is nothing but the record of certain imaginary events. Such a proceeding, of course, is an outrageous crime against the rights of authors and of literature, and equally of course the "penny pops" are getting an enormous amount of valuable advertising for that very reason, and are having an enormous sale. Yet there are, we believe, laws in England against the sale of indecent literature. Why are they not enforced to prevent the distribution of these demoralizing volumes?

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Minnott—Brewer.

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—A fashionable wedding was solemnized this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, when Miss Clara Brewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brewer, and William Albert Minnott were married by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, pastor of the church. The church was elaborately decorated with masses of Easter lilies and potted plants. Some twelve hundred invitations for the ceremony had been issued, and the large edifice was well filled with guests.

The bride was gowned in a handsome dress of white satin, trimmed with point lace and pearls, and wore orange blossoms in her hair. Miss Ida Morford Fisher of New-York, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma Brewer, cousin of the bride; Miss Alice Keith of Chicago, Miss Frances Rodenbough of Easton, Penn.; Miss May Minnott, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Mabel Pettit, Miss Catherine Garrison, Miss Amalie Van der Kieft, and Miss Mary Keck. Frederick S. Minnott, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride, in South Orange Avenue. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledger Blair, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Humphry, Mrs. Daniel Riker, Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson of New-York; Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Newton of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Busch of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Ballentine, John A. Gifford, Charles A. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gifford, Miss Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. William Field of Newark, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. French of Elizabeth.

Bergh—Dewsnap.

The marriage of Miss Lulu Dewsnap, a daughter of Mrs. John Dewsnap of 123 East Thirty-fourth Street, to Henry Bergh, son of Mrs. Edwin Bergh of 429 Fifth Avenue and nephew of the late Henry Bergh, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiated.

William Christian Bergh was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Sadie Clark and Miss Anna Elliott. They wore gowns of white silk brocaded with pink roses and carried bunches of pink roses. Their large picture hats were decorated with roses.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, the skirt and bodice being elaborately decorated with wide duchesse lace. Her veil of tulle was secured to her coiffure with a cluster of orange blossoms.

The ushers were Clifford Goodwin, Mathew Wilkins, and George G. Dewsnap and S. Brona Dewsnap, brothers of the bride.

A small reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

The Start for Indianapolis.

JERSEY CITY, April 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison arrived here by the 7:30 boat to-night on the Pennsylvania ferry from New-York, on their way to Indianapolis. They were accompanied by Gen. Tracy and Mr. and Mrs. Clement Parker. They were driven to the Adams freight pier and ascended to the train shed by the south elevator. As they stepped on the platform they were met by Chancellor and Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, who accompanied them to their car.

About fifty persons, most of whom were women, followed the bridal party to the car and gazed at the windows until the train pulled out of the shed at 8:05 o'clock.

Mrs. Harrison was attired in a steel-gray traveling dress. About her neck was a fur boa. She wore a black velvet hat, trimmed with purple flowers and a black and white plume. Mr. and Mrs. Parker accompanied Gen. and Mrs. Harrison.

Wood—Hunt.

Miss Ethel Hunt, daughter of the late Seth Bliss Hunt, and Globert Congdon Wood were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer officiated.

William Congdon Wood, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Susan Valentine, Miss Elizabeth Hopkins, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Daisy Winslow, Miss Renée Coudert, and Miss Margaret Adams.

The ushers were John Dana Hubbell, Thomas Evans, Harold Congdon, W. E. Maynard, George D. Frost, Arnold Wood, E. H. Floyd-Jones, W. A. Francis, George Coggill, and E. Van Volkenburgh.

Mugge—Hutcheson.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Congressional society was well represented to-night at St. John's Church, at the marriage of Miss Mildred Hutcheson, daughter of Representative Hutcheson of Texas, to Mr. Edward Mugge of Texas. The Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith performed the ceremony. The ushers were Messrs. Edward Parker and Lieut. Vogelgesang, and Mr. L. Parks of Houston, Texas, was best man. The bride's attendants were Miss Maude De Witt Talmage, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Talmage, and her baby sister, Rosalie Winifred Hutcheson, four years old.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Exciting Debate on Proposition to Lengthen the Pastoral Tenures.

NEW-HAVEN, April 6.—There was an exciting debate this evening in the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church on the recommendation presented to the conference by President George Edward Reed of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., making it possible for pastors to remain in charge of a church indefinitely, instead of three to five years, as at present.

The substance of the recommendation was that when three-fourths of the members of any church should request the return of any pastor, the Bishop might return him without regard to the number of years he had served before, where the church would suffer special loss by the retirement of the pastor.

Dr. J. M. Buckley of New-York, speaking in favor of the recommendation, called attention to the fact that the Wesleyan body in England had petitioned Parliament for a similar change in the time limit, and urged that it was desirable for one to be made in this country. "If this is not done," said Dr. Buckley, "these things will come upon the Church: (1) We cannot continue to command influential charities; (2) we cannot be prepared to meet special emergencies in the Church; (3) we cannot maintain our institutional churches."

The veteran Secretary of the conference, Dr. George P. Mains, added a strong plea for the adoption of the recommendation. He said that the city churches were unanimous in favor of the abolition of the present time limit in special cases, and the country congregations were prejudiced against it.

Presiding Elder North of the New-Haven district opposed the recommendation, and led an opposition to the innovation so violent that the conference declined to adopt the recommendation bodily, but, by a vote of 90 to 60, allowed it to be received as a petition, and sent as a memorial to the General Conference, which will meet in Cleveland in June.

Modern Improvements Appreciated.

From The Boston Transcript.

A very philanthropic lady who resides not a thousand miles from Boston is the owner of a good deal of tenement house property, which she has equipped with the modern improvements. Asking one of her tenants if the latter did not find the bathtub a great convenience, she received the unexpected reply, "Dear, yes, ma'am; I never had anything like it for keeping potatoes in!"

A FARCE FROM THE GERMAN.

It Will Prove Amusing to People with Lots of Patience.

"His Absent Boy," a farcical comedy with three acts, three authors, and some "colloquial embellishments," whatever they may be, was presented at the Garden Theatre last evening. There were a great many people in the house—genial, kindly people, ready to laugh often and to applaud heartily, even though what they saw and heard was not either the funniest or the most novel piece of nonsense ever put upon a stage. That is a very sensible mental attitude to assume toward farcical comedies that appear during the latter months of the dramatic season, for "about this time," as the almanacs say, one can with confidence look out for plays that failed, for one reason or another, to get a hearing during the Fall and Winter. This is not saying that the plays that bloom in the Spring are rarely or never pleasing objects to contemplate; it is only a method of intimating that the Garden Theatre audience must have been composed of persons wise as well as good natured, since they obviously went there with no exaggerated expectations, and made the best of what was provided for their amusement.

It was not at all difficult, however, to find merits in "His Absent Boy." The German original, "Der Rabenvater," has had a long and successful run in Berlin, no doubt for good reasons. The work of adaptation has been done with care and skill, at least so far as the dialogue is concerned, and if Mr. Neuman had only been brave enough to credit American playgoers with the ability to catch a point with speed and ease, the ingenious story he has translated and localized for them might probably enough have made a much more decided hit than it did. But he failed to show that courage, and as a result every situation in the play is so drawn out, so emphasized and explained, over and over again, that the patience of more than a few among the auditors was rather severely tried.

Possibly this fault can be remedied, and possibly not. The matter is one not worth worrying about, even a little; and yet the idea on which "His Absent Boy" is based has enough of inherent humor to make one mildly desirous of seeing it worked out with proper speed and vigor. For a husband to invent a child, born of an early and unfortunate marriage, simply for the purpose of securing a more liberal allowance from his rich wife, is, of course, an expedient likely to produce comical misunderstandings and mistakes as to identity as soon as the wife insists on seeing the convenient myth. And those seen last night were funny, as a matter of theory, but somehow many of them did not seem funny as a matter of fact.

The trouble seemed to be due almost entirely to the undue prolongation of every scene and episode. This was almost entirely the adapter's fault, for the actors did their part considerably better than fairly well. Perhaps the most interesting part of the performance, as a performance, was the work done by Miss Katherine Grey as a kittenish, but rather knowing young girl, with decided ideas as to whom she wanted to marry, and when. Miss Grey's large, soulful eyes and her advanced New-England school realism produced a startling but by no means unpleasant effect in the midst of a wildly farcical play. Miss Isabelle Coe played a serious-minded wife with effect, and Miss Harriet Sterling won instant applause for the energy and accuracy of her simulation of the woman that should go with the most advanced of bicycle garments. Frederic Bond, Frank Tannehill, and Max Figman all had prominent rôles and gave them, perhaps, as good treatment as they deserved.

Willie Pennle.....Frederic Bond
Edward Burney.....Frank Tannehill, Jr
Col. McKay.....Charles Harbury
Jack McKay, his son, an energetic wooer.....Max Figman
Mrs. Pennle.....Isabelle Coe
Nita Pennle.....Katherine Grey
Mrs. Burney.....Harriet Sterling
Mrs. McKay.....Mrs. Louis Eldridge
Maggie.....Paulina Willard

"THE LITTLE DUKE" AT ABBEY'S.

Lillian Russell Appears Once More in the Guise of a Young Man.

On the occasion of Miss Lillian Russell's emergence from a sack in an operetta called "The Goddess of Truth," it was remarked in this journal that exhibitions of this singer had become inevitably periodical. It may be said now that these exhibitions have become cyclical. "Teres atque rotundus" are the words in which Virgil describes a genial man, and, with a slight alteration in the termination of the second adjective, the quotation would apply to Miss Russell as she appeared last night at Abbey's Theatre, when "Le Petit Duc" was revived. It may be remembered that Meilhac and Halévy wrote the original book of this operetta, but it was reserved for Mr. Max Freeman to make such a remarkable adaptation of that book as the one heard last evening. The merry jests which Mr. Freeman interjected into the text were mostly of the vintage of 1885, and the French which he offered was pronounced by members of the company with an accent of despair.

However, most of those present went from curiosity. They were anxious to see Miss Russell in the habiliments of the male sex. They were not disappointed. They saw her. There was no escaping that, except by closing one's eyes. It was impossible to avoid remembering Lady Jane's description of herself: "Not pretty—massive." Miss Russell's exhibition of herself was generous and convincing. Beyond that there is little to be said of her performance. She wore shining satin and dazzling diamonds, and she spoke her lines with her old familiar air of utter unbelief in their reality. As for her singing, it may be said in extenuation that she was evidently suffering from a cold. But that would hardly excuse her remarkable garglings and pinchings and explosions. Let it be recorded, in short, that she has never done anything worse.

As the Duchess, Miss Aleen Burke was sufficiently timid and unconvincing. Mr. Richie Ling, as Captain De Montelandry, sang passably and said "Compreneyvous" many times with a table d'hôte accent. Mr. J. W. Herbert was not particularly funny as Frimousse, but no one ever was, and so he cannot be blamed. The operetta was tolerably well mounted, but it was not an inspiring production.

Notes of the Stage.

—E. H. Sothern returned to New-York yesterday, and opened a week's season at the Harlem Opera House last night, reviving "The Prisoner of Zenda," in which he has done a remarkable business through the country. The fact that the play has been on view at the Lyceum for several weeks did not prevent the assemblage of a large audience, and Mr. Sothern was vigorously applauded for his excellent work in his dual rôle.

—Kathryn Kidder began an engagement at Palmer's Theatre last night, reviving "Mme. Sans-Gêne," before a large and enthusiastic audience. Her acting in this play has been seen here before, and has been fully appreciated. The cast of the play this season is very strong, and includes Augustus Cook in his original part of Napoleon; Wallace Shaw, Robert Drouet, Dora Goldthwaite, and Agnes Irving.

SPANISH TROOPS ROUTED

AMONG THE HILLS OF SAN BLAS, NEAR CIENFUEGOS, SANTA CLARA.

Col. Vasquez and a Lieutenant, with Many Soldiers, Killed—Official Account of the Battle Tells a Tale Favoring the Government—Gomez Leads Four Thousand Men to the Siguanea Valley—Prisoners of War Sentenced to Death.

HAVANA, April 6.—Intelligence reaches this city of a fight that occurred among the hills around San Blas, near Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, between the column commanded by Col. Vasquez and a body of insurgents. The latter occupied an elevated position, which gave them a decided advantage over the Spaniards, who were taken by surprise.

The troops claim that the rebels used explosive bullets. However this may be, it is known that the Spanish were defeated after a hot fight, losing many killed and wounded. Among the latter were Col. Vasquez and Lieut. Buren. At one time during the engagement the insurgents charged upon the troops with machetes, inflicting heavy losses.

The official account of the fight says that the insurgents lost twenty-one killed and three wounded, while the Spanish loss was sixteen wounded. The report says that the insurgents were defeated, but, like many other of the reports issued by the Government, it is utterly unreliable. The insurgents, as stated above, completely surprised the troops and utterly routed them.

The newspapers here report that Gomez, with 4,000 men, is going to the Siguanea Valley.

A court-martial, held at Matanzas, has sentenced four prisoners of war to death. They are Timoteo Mesa, José Gonzalez, Ramon Gonzalez, and Salustiano Fresnada.

Twenty-four prisoners were to-day deported to the Isle of Pines. Ten of them were convicted of political offenses, while the others were ordinary criminals.

THE BERMUDA EXPEDITION.

Trial of Alleged Filibusters Still Dragging Along.

The trial of Bernardo J. Bueno, Capt. Samuel Hughes, John D. Hart, Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, and Benjamin Guerra, charged with having violated the neutrality laws in connection with the alleged Bermuda filibustering expedition, was continued in the United States Criminal Court, before Judge Brown and a jury, yesterday.

At the outset Col. Olcott and William M. Ivins, for the defense, objected to the evidence of Basilio del Villa, a Cuban-Spaniard, regarding the hiring and maintaining of the men who, it is alleged, sailed on the steamship Hawkins, and some of whom were to have embarked on the Bermuda. They held that the evidence had no connection with the men on trial, as the witness admitted he had never seen them before. Judge Brown, however, admitted the testimony.

The witness told of having known a man named Amador and another named Hernandez. Both of them had been on board the Hawkins and the Bermuda. Witness had been introduced to a person whom everybody called Gen. Rinz, who had given the witness a machete, a revolver, and a pair of spears. Rinz had told witness he would probably "make him a help" to him, probably meaning an aide, and later witness had been placed in command of seven men.

Witness told of having gone to Brooklyn on the evening of Feb. 24, where he went on board the tug McCaldin Brothers, with about sixty other men. The tug proceeded to the vicinity of Sandy Hook that night. None of the men on this tug went on board the Bermuda, as the tug was seized by a revenue cutter before they had a chance to do so. Del Villa, continuing his testimony, told of having signed a paper, in common with a number of others, in the presence of Gen. Garcia, who had asked him to do so. When asked if he knew what heading the paper bore, the witness said the first line was "Soldiers incorporated in the City of New-York."

"Was there anything about Cuba in the heading," asked the Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Ivins and Col. Olcott objected, but the question was allowed. Witness then added that the heading read, "Soldiers incorporated in the City of New-York for the defense of Cuba."

"And yet you swore on Thursday that you had not read the heading," said Col. Olcott. The witness did not reply.

He testified that he had been sent for by the Spanish Consul here, and had seen Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman with the Consul. Then the witness contradicted his previous denial that he knew the Spanish Consul and got mixed up regarding some other points in his testimony. Continuing, he said that Gen. Garcia had never given him any money nor had the men on trial.—he had never seen them before he met them in court.

Louis Chapman, cook on the Hawkins, said he saw Gen. Garcia on board, and that uniforms and knapsacks were given out to 101 men. He also saw cases taken on board. He admitted he afterward got $2.50 a day for assisting the detectives in the Bermuda affair.

Secret Service Agent Thomas B. Flynn said the cargo on the lighter Stranahan consisted of firearms, ammunition, and dynamite.

Capt. William O. Dent, commander of the Stranahan, admitted having taken lumber and "stores" on board. His orders were to go out into the stream, where he was captured by a revenue cutter.

The case will be continued to-day.

DERVISHES ARE UP IN ARMS.

Khalifa Orders an Attack All Along the Line to Kassala.

LONDON, April 6.—Dispatches from Cairo say that the Dervishes are threatening to make an attack upon the Egyptian fort at Helaib, on the Red Sea, and cut through the country to Korosko.

The telegraph line from Murad Wells has been cut again, and the Dervishes have been reinforced at Firket.

A dispatch to The Globe says that the Dervishes have received orders from the Khalifa, at Omdurman, to make an attack all along the line of the Nile to Kassala.

At Suakim it is estimated that 20,000 Dervishes are now in readiness to oppose the advance of the Dongola expedition.

A Gunboat Between Two Fires.

HAVANA, April 6.—While the gunboat Aivarado was entering the port of Maravi, near Baracoa, Province of Santiago de Cuba, she was fired upon by rebel forces situated on both shores of the bay. The gunboat replied, with what effect is not known. The firing was kept up for two hours. One sailor was seriously wounded.

Independence of the Transvaal.

JOHANNESBURG, April 6.—A report is in circulation here that Great Britain has agreed to cancel the convention of 1884 and recognize the full independence of the Transvaal. The rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

Codronchi, Commissary of Sicily.

ROME, April 6.—Signor Codronchi, a member of the Senate, has been appointed Minister without portfolio and Commissary of Sicily.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—J. L. Carew, Parnellite, was elected to the House of Commons for the College Green Division of Dublin, to succeed Dr. E. J. Kenny, Parnellite, who resigned recently. Mr. Carew was not opposed.

—James Keir Hardie presided over a meeting of 100 delegates of trades unions, who debated an ultra-Socialist programme in Nottingham.

—Bartesi, Extremist, was elected to the Italian Chamber of Deputies for Carpi, defeating Fanti, the former representative of that district.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello March 28, Curacoa 30, and Laguayra 31, with mdse. and 43 passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow March 26, via Moville, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Anchored outside of Sandy Hook Bar at 1:04 A. M.

TURKEY EXPELS MISSIONARIES.

An Irade Prepared by the Sultan—Case of Rev. George P. Knapp.

LONDON, April 6.—The Daily News will to-morrow say it learns from the highest authority in Constantinople that the Sultan has prepared an irade decreeing the wholesale expulsion of all Christian missionaries from Armenia.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the local officials at Bitlis have secretly expelled from that place the Rev. George P. Knapp, who some time ago was ordered to proceed to Constantinople to answer charges of sedition and murder made by Turkish officials.

The dispatch adds that Dr. Knapp is now at Diarbekir, en route to Iskanderoon, Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have assured John W. Riddle, American Chargé d'Affaires, that they have no knowledge of Mr. Knapp's expulsion, and have promised to telegraph and ascertain the facts. Mr. Riddle has communicated with the Government at Washington on the subject and is awaiting instructions.

The Chronicle also has advices similar to those received by The Daily News regarding the expulsion of missionaries from Armenia.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Hugo Hillebrandt.

Major Hugo Hillebrandt, formerly of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, known as the Garibaldi Guard, died last Saturday afternoon at the residence of his friend, Gen. Robert Avery, United States Army, retired, 98 Second Place, Brooklyn.

Major Hillebrandt was both as a man and a soldier possessed of more than ordinary ability, and his record was in many respects an extraordinary one. He was born in Southeastern Hungary in 1832, of a wealthy but not a noble family. The revolution of which Kossuth was the leader found Major Hillebrandt a student in one of the military schools of Hungary. He immediately, with many of his schoolboy companions, left the school, and was made a Lieutenant in the revolutionary army, serving with much distinction during the whole of that ill-starred revolution, showing even in his youth that military genius and cool courage for which he was later conspicuous, both in the revolutionary army of Garibaldi in Italy and in the volunteer army of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

With several thousands of his compatriots of the Hungarian Revolutionary Army he was sent to Turkey, where he remained several months. Many of the officers and men of that part of the Hungarian Army entered the service of the Sultan. Major Hillebrandt was too much of a lover of liberty to accept the tempting offers of the Sublime Porte to enter its service, and he came to the United States with Kossuth. He was employed for some time in the United States Coast Survey Service, but such employment was far too tame for his restless spirit, and, receiving advance information of the intended Italian uprising under Garibaldi, he left the United States and joined the Garibaldi forces, serving under that leader in both of the famous descents into Sicily. He remained with Garibaldi until the Army of Liberation entered Rome. He returned to the United States in 1860. When Sumter was fired on he offered his services, and was appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Regiment. On the 10th of September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on June 19, 1862, he was promoted to be Major of the same regiment. This rank he held until Dec. 10, 1863, when he was mustered out on account of wounds received at Gettysburg and of disease contracted in November, 1863, during the Mine Run campaign, where the army was exposed for several days to sleet and rain without any shelter or proper suppplies.

Major Hillebrandt, on Feb. 2, 1864, was appointed a Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, a corps organized for the purpose of retaining in the service of the country brave men of the volunteer army who had been so disabled as to be unfit for active service in the field, and who, by reason of their experience and ability, were able to perform efficient service in the various bureaus and in guarding stores, depots, prisoners, and in the performance of court-martial duty. He was on duty in the City of Washington during the whole of 1864 and part of 1865. In 1866 he was ordered to North Carolina on duty with what was commonly known as the Freedman's Bureau. He remained on that duty until January, 1868, as an officer, and until the bureau was finally broken up, as an agent.

After leaving North Carolina, Major Hillebrandt was appointed by President Grant United States Consul at Candia, Island of Crete, where he remained until 1874, at which time, upon Major Hillebrandt's recommendation, the Consulate was abolished, and Major Hillebrandt returned to the United States. While in Crete, Major Hillebrandt married the daughter of the Austrian Consul at that port. His widow is now with her relatives at Beyroot, Syria.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Mary Jane Talmage of Huntington, L. I., died at her home there Sunday night of pneumonia. She was the widow of Thomas A. Talmage, a son of Thomas G. Talmage, who was Mayor of Brooklyn in 1845. Mrs. Talmage was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Davidson, a Presbyterian minister, who was at one time pastor of the McCord Church, and also President of the Transylvania University in Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Talmage's grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, was President of Dickinson College in Carlisle, Penn. Mrs. Talmage was sixty-one years old. While in Rome in 1870 she was stricken with Roman fever and never fully recovered from its effects.

—Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death of N. Lea Roberts, at Seymour, Conn., Friday night. He was seventy-eight years old. He began business in grain with his brother, when both were young men, and the firm name of Roberts Brothers was continued after his brother's death many years ago. For the last year Mr. Roberts had been incapacitated for active work by blindness, but the business went on in the firm's name, under the management of William Burrowes, who will probably be retained to act in the same capacity for the widow.

—William I. Henshaw of Cambridge, Mass., died in Fitchburg, Mass, Sunday. As one of the fruit importing firm of A. S. & I. Brown & Co. of Boston he was the original mover and developer of the banana importing trade. Mr. Henshaw was one of the company of 100 who were the original Mugwumps. He was a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club and the New-England Tariff Reform League. He was sixty years old.

—William O. Bunn, fifty-five years old, editor of The Geneva Courier, died at his home, in Geneva, Sunday evening, of consumption. Mr. Bunn formerly lived at Homer, where he was engaged in newspaper work. He moved to Geneva about five years ago and bought The Courier from James Malette, and conducted a large and prosperous business. He leaves a wife and one adult daughter.

—Judge John C. Bagby died Sunday, at his home in Rushville, Ill., aged seventy-seven years. He was elected a Representative for Illinois in the Forty-fourth Congress in 1874. He served as Circuit Judge six years, entering upon his duties in 1885. He leaves a wife and several children, one of whom is Albert Morris Bagby, a New-York musician.

—A telegram received at the War Department yesterday reported the death of Capt. John B. Johnson, Third Cavalry, at Jefferson Barracks yesterday. He had been ill some time. He was the senior Captain of his regiment and stood sixth on the list of all the cavalry Captains in the army.

—Harry L. Foote, for twelve years the representative at the Maritime Exchange of L. Katzenstein & Co., dealers in metallic paint at 257 West Street, died yesterday of pneumonia, at 94 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. He was thirty-six years old.

—Alexander Boyd, formerly a prominent business man of Boston, died Sunday, at Haverford, Penn. He was for many years a member of the firm of James Boyd & Sons, the inventors and manufacturers of the first cotton fire hose.

—J. Schaaf Stockett, for twenty years official reporter of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and a well-known Democratic politician, died at his home, in Annapolis, Md., last night. He was seventy-five years old.

—The Rev. Morse Rowell of Miller's Place, L. I., died there Sunday of consumption. He was thirty years old. He leaves a wife and four small children.

Mrs. McKee Coming Eastward.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—Mrs. Robert McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, will leave this city to-morrow for the East; and will not be present to receive her father and his bride when they reach here to-morrow night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OSHAWA, Ontario, April 6.—The Demill Ladies' College was burned to-night. Most of the students and Faculty were absent, the college being closed for the Easter holidays. Loss $25,000; insured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 6.—Allatt Brothers, clothing and boot and shoe store, was burned to-day. Insurance on stock, so far as learned, $50,000, fully covering loss.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 6.—Collat Brothers' wholesale and retail clothing and shoe store, on Broughton Street, was damaged by fire last night. Loss, $80,000.

STANDS FOR SOUND MONEY

CARLISLE'S LETTER DISCUSSED BY CONGRESSMEN.

Democratic Representatives Express the Belief that the Chicago Convention Will Make an Unequivocal Declaration in Favor of Honest Money, and that Kentucky Then Will Urge the Secretary of the Treasury for President.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Carlisle's friends do not regard his letter in which he declines to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination as excluding him from accepting the nomination if it shall be offered to him. It is chiefly interesting as a means of drawing out some new expressions of Democratic confidence that the National Convention of the party will make a sound monetary platform, and that, unless it shall make such a declaration, neither Mr. Carlisle nor any other sound-money Democrat will care for the nomination.

The waywardness of the silver Democrats and the mischievous inclinations of those Democrats who have had such bad luck of their own of late lead them to promote opposition to a sound-money declaration. They have no convictions of their own, and they have all had the experience of defeat at a National Convention when they were as certainly bent on mischief as they now are.

Whether the candidate be Carlisle, Morrison, Pattison, or other leading Democrat, he will seek success upon a sound-money platform, not upon one for an unstable currency.

Representative Berry of Kentucky says the letter does not impress him as being an absolute declination, but it is written in the spirit of a true Democrat, namely, that the Secretary does not seek a nomination, but believes that the party's National platform is of more importance than the nominee. Mr. Berry was asked if the Kentucky delegation would present the Secretary's name to the Chicago Convention, notwithstanding his letter.

"If the State Convention," replied Mr. Berry, "declares for what Mr. Carlisle believes to be sound Democratic doctrine, I am inclined to think it will."

Representative Owens said that Secretary Carlisle had never taken any part in an organized effort to secure the offices heretofore held by him, and, in his judgment, the Secretary will not consent to do so now. "If, however," continued Mr. Owens, "the Chicago Convention builds a safe, conservative, economic platform, a platform demanding a larger commercial freedom and the soundest currency—a platform that promises to enlarge our opportunities and lighten our burdens, a platform that will give us hope and purpose—I have no doubt Mr. Carlisle would like to be nominated."

Representative McCreary of Kentucky thinks that in seeking to avoid the contest of rival candidates and leaving the delegates unembarrassed, Secretary Carlisle acts wisely and in the interest of the party's success. He thinks the Democratic Convention of Kentucky will, by a large majority, indorse Mr. Carlisle and instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for him.

"If the National Convention," continued Mr. McCreary, "adopts a platform, as I believe it will, in harmony with the views so often announced by him on monetary questions and the tariff, he will be the logical candidate, and I believe he will gratefully accept and prove the strongest candidate the Democrats can present."

Representative Washington of Tennessee said that a hearty indorsement by the Kentucky Democrats of Secretary Carlisle and his administration would make him the most prominent and in many respects the most available Democrat for the nomination, should the platform declare for the maintenance of a gold standard.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee said: "I regard Mr. Carlisle as one of the best-equipped statesmen of his time. His unselfish devotion to the public service under the most trying circumstances entitles him to a first place in the estimation of his countrymen. He is too great and too patriotic to embarrass his party at this crisis. The primary object of the hour is to secure a distinct declaration at Chicago for sound money. Should the future develop a demand throughout the country for his candidacy, I have no doubt he would accept the nomination and enter the race as the champion of sound money and tariff reform. The letter places him in the attitude of an unselfish and patriotic leader of the forces of sound money throughout the country."

ONE TERM ENOUGH.

Senator Allison Would Not Be President More than Four Years.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 6.—One of Senator Allison's friends and supporters, known throughout the country, stated to-night that if Iowa's favorite son should be nominated and elected to the Presidency, he would not be a candidate for or consider a second term.

"I can vouch for that as a fact," said he to THE TIMES's correspondent with positiveness, "for I have seen correspondence on the subject directly to that effect. One of his trusted friends sent word to Senator Allison that, in his judgment, especially in view of the peculiar condition of strife and bitterness into which the campaign was drifting, it would be wise to select as a compromise candidate one who has made no enemies by aggressive activity—a careful, conservative Western man, who would, without discrimination or personal feeling, recognize all, or, if you please, no factions; heal all differences, and, at the end of a single term, gladly step out, leaving the party in excellent shape for a new man.

"This judgment was communicated in writing to Mr. Allison some time ago. He promptly replied that so far as he personally was concerned, the idea met his approval wholly. However, nothing has been given out to let the public know the real attitude of the Allison supporters, because it is his wish that nothing be done affirmatively that would look like or could be construed as a bid for votes or a promise binding on the future.

"He thinks that the Presidency is a great office and ought to come to no man except in the most dignified and honorable manner, free from squabbles, pre-convention pledges, and excessive effort. His home indorsement, of course, is wanted and appreciated; but beyond that Mr. Allison's supporters have fairly respected his wish that no money, noise, or combinations be used elsewhere, especially in States where there are other candidates, in his behalf.

"I have known of several good opportunities to combine and secure a division of delegates, and it was difficult to prevent the boys from making them; but it was done in deference to Mr. Allison's high sense of public propriety and his exalted idea of the Presidency. He has said that everything possible should be done, no matter what effect it may have on his own personal chances, to increase and elevate the dignity of and enlarge the general respect for what he describes as the highest, most influential, and most honorable position in the world."

There is a very genuine belief here that the McKinley wave has reached its height and is even now receding; that it is composed more largely of noise than the managers are willing to admit, and that the quiet and safer strength of the combined opposition will be sure to whittle down his vote after the second, and probably after the first ballot.

CHANDLER AN UNHAPPY MAN.

He Is Smarting Under His Defeat in the Concord Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Chandler is not talking for publication to-day, but those who have been favored with his confidence know that he has acquired a feeling of deep aversion for one Putney of Manchester, N. H., a Republican who favors the nomination of McKinley for President. Putney, in Mr. Chandler's opinion, is a political Benedict Arnold.

If Mr. Chandler could have followed his inclinations he would have deferred his return to Washington, but there is legislation pending in which he is interested, and so he came back with a determination to face the music. He was the centre of attraction to-day when he entered the Senate Chamber. He wore his usual jaunty air, but only with an effort, as those with whom he conversed soon discovered. Mr. Lodge was one of the first to greet him, and there was a twinkle in his eye which must have irritated the victim of Mr. Putney's "bunko game."

Chandler and Lodge conversed long and earnestly, and then several other Senators took turns in hearing the Chandler version of the Concord affair. To newspaper men the Senator was non-committal, simply saying that the declaration in favor of McKinley was the result of a plot hatched in secret.

The friends of Mr. Reed have not recovered the cheerfulness they lost when the convention served notice that it held McKinley and Reed in equal esteem, and some of them insist that Chandler has been false. Those who know how difficult it is for Chandler to keep silence under criticism believe that before long he will explain fully the action of the convention over which he presided. There is much curiosity to know what Mr. Reed will have to say to Chandler for describing him as a bimetallist.

NORTH DAKOTA FOR McKINLEY.

Senator Hansbrough May Not Be a Delegate to St. Louis.

FARGO, S. D., April 6.—Enough County Conventions have been held to render it almost certain that the North Dakota delegates to St. Louis will be for McKinley, and they probably will be instructed for him.

Senator Hansbrough has been in the State the last two weeks and wishes to head the delegation.

When Hansbrough first came home, he was a strong Davis man, but since Davis's withdrawal, he has tried to get on the McKinley band wagon.

Congressman Johnson will come home to attend the State Convention at Fargo, April 15. The delegates to St. Louis will be selected from the various judicial districts, and a movement is on foot to send Johnson from the Fourth District instead of Hansbrough, whose recent course in acting with the silver men has created much dissatisfaction among the Republicans.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Presidential Preferences Expressed in County Conventions.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 6.—Following is a summary of the action regarding the Republican Presidential campaign, as taken by all the county conventions that have been held to date:

For McKinley—Barren, 18; Carlisle, 3; Marshall, 4; Morgan, 8; Pendleton, 13; Scott, 16; Powell, 6; Warren, 26; Grant, 13; Todd, 17; Webster, 11; Calloway, 5; Clark, 17; McCracken, 16; Muhlenberg, 18; Trigg, 11; Harrison, 15; Lee, 7; Montgomery, 13; Carter, 20; Trimble, 3. Total—260.

For Bradley—Adair, 14; Gerrard, 15; Mercer, 14; Union, 8; Allen, 14; Fulton, 2; Davies, 21; Carroll, 6; Henderson, 18; Taylor, 8; Breathitt, 7; Ballard, 3; Gallatin, 3. Total—133.

Bradley first, McKinley second—Breckinridge, Kenton, Robertson, Magoffin, Metcalf, Jessamine, Henry, Lyon, Marion, Simpson. Total, 143.

Uninstructed—Bourbon, Campbell, Hickman, Owen, Woodford. Caldwell, Graves, Oldham, Shelby. Total—136.

The McKinley men claim Campbell did not instruct for Bradley, but simply indorsed his administration. The Bradley men claim Campbell was instructed for him.

New-Hampshire Democrats.

CONCORD, N. H., April 6.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee Friday evening, to fix the times and places for holding the State and District Conventions for the choice of delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The committee embraces about 100 members, including representative Democrats in all sections of the State.

Important questions of party policy will be considered at the meeting Friday. A good deal of interest is manifested as to the position which the Democracy will take in this State on the currency question in view of the straddle made by the Republican State Convention.

This matter undoubtedly will be discussed at the committee meeting.

Planning for the Chicago Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee has called a meeting of the sub-committee having charge of the arrangements for the Democratic National Convention. The meeting will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McKinley in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—The Republican mass conventions in Washington, Sevier, Blount, Sullivan, Monroe, Anderson, and Campbell Counties to-day instructed for McKinley. Johnson, Scott, and Morgan Counties are understood to be for McKinley also.

Populist Mayor in Maine.

ELLSWORTH, Me., April 6.—Robert Gerry, Populist, was elected Mayor at to-day's special election, defeating Henry E. Davis, the citizens' candidate. The contest was over local interests.

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—Catherine Lewis, formerly a prominent member of Augustin Daly's company, made her début on the vaudeville stage at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and was cordially received by a large audience. She appeared in a one-act comedietta with Charles Stuart. The usual long list of specialty artists contributed to a very excellent entertainment.

—Albert Chevalier appeared at Koster & Bial's last night, having completely recovered from his indisposition. He sang, among other songs, "The Coster Serenade," the song in which he first became famous, and which was received with enthusiasm by the large audience. The rest of the vaudeville show was very interesting, as it always is at this house.

—The figure of Richard Croker, which has been added to the wax works at the Eden Musée, was the main attraction at that place of amusement yesterday, where it was surrounded by interested spectators all day. It shows a wonderfully correct portrait of the great politician. The afternoon and evening concerts were thoroughly appreciated.

—A very fine vaudeville show was given at Tony Pastor's continuous theatre yesterday. The artists all notable in their line, and there are a great many of them. Mr. Pastor has made of his theatre one of the most popular of the many continuous performance houses in the city, and it is crowded daily with interested audiences.

—Selma, the prima donna, and Sandow, the strong man, are still the leading features of the bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, but they are surrounded with a long list of vaudeville performers, so that the bill this week is very long and very interesting. Billy Emerson, the minstrel, has some new acts which are very funny.

—Prof. Ferris, the hypnotist, is still the great attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum, where he began his fourth week yesterday. His feats are wonderful, and his lectures are instructive. There are many other features of the Curio Hall exhibition, and the performance in the theatre is well worth seeing.

—The eight Tiller sisters made their American début at the Olympia Music Hall last night, and achieved success from the moment they appeared on the stage. Their songs and dances are sure to become very popular. "Marguerite" is now in its third month here, and is as popular as ever.

—Katherina Bartho, the Russian première dancer, made her début last night at the Trocadero, and created a decidedly favorable impression. In addition to her, a number of specialists contributed to a very long and entertaining bill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From Sunday midnight to Monday midnight.)

—2:15 A. M.—Freight car at East Chester; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, owner; damage, $300.

—3:20 A. M.—271 Greenwich Street; Buck Brothers; damage slight.

—8:40 A. M.—21 and 23 Bleecker Street; chimney; no damage.

—9 A. M.—76 Cannon Street; Bernhard Silverstein; damage, $20.

—10:25 A. M.—10 East Fifty-fourth Street; J. W. Burden; damage, $100.

—10:30 A. M.—149 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Gustave Zerlach; damage, $500.

—12:30 P. M.—16 Clinton Street; tenement; Samuel Goldfarb; no damage.

—12:40 P. M.—2,189 Seventh Avenue; Abraham Abrahams; flat; damage slight.

—1:40 P. M.—11 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Richard Lather; flat; no damage.

—3:30 P. M.—494 Seventh Avenue; tenement; Emma Smith; damage, $75.

—4:15 P. M.—126 Chrystie Street; Albert Helgh; tenement; damage trifling.

—4:30 P. M.—3 Orchard Street; Samuel Wenenstein; tenement; damage slight.

—4:45 P. M.—813 Amsterdam Avenue; cellar; damage, $5.

—5 P. M.—192 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; William J. Cunningham; flat; damage, $800.

—6:10 P. M.—244 West Thirtieth Street; Noah Hoar; tenement; damage, $50.

—8:55 P. M.—28 Norfolk Street; Samuel Eckstein; dwelling; damage trifling.

GOV. MORTON SUBJUGATED

HIS REVOLT AGAINST THE ALBANY MACHINE HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED.

The Threat of Bosses Barnes and Walker Not to Support Mr. Morton at St. Louis Had the Desired Effect, and He Withdrew His Opposition to the Police Bill—A Slight Change to Let Him Down Gently.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Morton, who last week made a show of fight against the Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill, under threats of the Platt organization here, has "lain down."

The Governor last week caused it to be known that he would veto the bill unless amendments were made. The Platt organization defiantly answered that the delegates to the St. Louis Convention would refuse to vote for him if he should insist on any radical changes. The one thing the machine demanded was that the power to appoint Police Commissioners should not be put into the hands of Mayor Thacher.

The bill was withdrawn from the Chief Executive for amendment to-night, and a change which the Governor approves was made. This simply provides that the Common Council shall "elect" four Police Commissioners instead of appointing them. Each Councilman may vote for two only. This insures a bi-partisan board chosen by the two factions of greatest strength in the Council.

Senior Capt. Davidson, under the amendment, is not to have the casting vote in case of a tie in the Police Board.

The bill is considered fully as bad in policy as it was before.

The greatest haste is manifested by the machine to rush the bill along. It is going as rapidly as the Raines bill did, and under the same system of manipulation. It was placed on the desks, with the amendment printed, to-night. It may be passed this week. Mayor Thacher may hold it fifteen days. So strong is the determination of the machine to put the bill upon the statute books that the date of adjournment may be postponed to give the required time.

As the Governor is willing to sign the amended bill, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Walker will undoubtedly give him a complimentary vote at St. Louis.

LOOKS QUITE LIKE A JOB.

A Bill in the Interest of the Timber and Wood Pulp Mill.

ALBANY, April 6.—Senator Brackett has a bill on the calendar which proposes to put into the hands of a few men interested chiefly in the lumbering and wood pulp business control over the head waters of the Hudson River. It was not reached to-night, although there was a great deal of talk about it in the corridors.

This bill proposed that a board of nine Commissioners, named as George West, John H. Derby, Louis W. Emerson, William McEchron, John C. Duncan, Warren Curtis, William E. Spier, George F. Underwood, and J. D. Powers, shall be created "for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Hudson River, driving logs and hydraulic power thereon and checking freshets therein."

Some of these men are interested in getting timber out of the Adirondack forests. They are authorized "to erect dam or dams at or near the outlet or outlets of Piseco Lake and across the south branch of the Sacandaga River."

How extensive the operations are to be may be inferred from the section which gives the Commissioners authority to work in the Counties of Hamilton, Fulton, Essex, Washington, Warren, Saratoga, Rensselaer, and Albany. They may hold back or let out the water in the streams they control "at such times as they may deem proper. Lands may be taken by condemnation proceedings." The dams already in existence may be raised by these Commissioners.

The Forestry Commission for several years has recommended that these be lowered. One exception is made to the field of operations of these Commissioners. It is expressly stated that no dam shall be erected on land east of Township 15 of Totten & Crossfield's purchase. No reason is given for this exception.

Some regard the bill as a big "job" in the interests of a few men who are named as State Commissioners. The copies of the bill as printed are not to be had at the document rooms. All have been taken away.

BILLS PASSED.

Many Measures Disposed Of by the Senate and House.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Senate to-night passed a large number of bills, the following being the most important:

Senator Guy—Directing that clerks, rooms, and supplies for commissions appointed to condemn land for public purposes in New-York City shall be supplied by the Corporation Counsel.

Senator Wieman—Abolishing the office of constable in Brooklyn, and creating the office of City Marshal.

Senator Page—Authorizing the change of street grades in New-York City on request of the Dock Department.

Repealing last year's bill allowing a compromise of tax arrears claims against Richmond County.

Assemblyman Hugh—Extending to four years the term of office of Coroner in Kings County.

Senator Sullivan—Providing for the free use by the policemen and firemen of railroads and telephones in New-York City.

Senator Ford—Providing that in an action a Judge may, on good cause being shown, order the examination of a woman by a male physician.

Senator Wray—Providing for eight court stenographers in Kings County, salaries $3,000 annually.

Senator Wray—Authorizing each Supreme Court Judge residing in Kings County to appoint a clerk, salary $2,000 annually.

Senator Higbie—Fixing the price of gas in Richmond County at $1.25 per 1,000 feet.

Assemblyman Audett—Providing for fire-proof scenery in Brooklyn places of amusement.

Senator Ahearn—Authorizing the payment of pensions to dependent parents of New-York firemen.

Senator McNulty—Authorizing Brooklyn to expend $40,000 for the Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

Assemblyman G. W. Wilson—Authorizing the Kings County Pharmaceutical College to confer the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy.

The House to-night, after a short debate, passed the Audett bill to increase from $2,000 to $4,000 the salary of the President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. The final vote was 78 to 26.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Senator Pavey has written to a New-York teacher that his school bill makes the teacher's employment more secure than before; that removals can only be made (1) by a majority of the Board of Superintendents and three Inspectors, (2) by three-fourths vote of the Board of Education upon the recommendation of a majority of the Board of Superintendents of three Inspectors. In each case the Board of Education may reinstate by a majority vote.

Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman Murphy's bill providing that the Board of Examiners of Improved Firearms for the use of the National Guard shall confine their tests of arms to those of American invention and manufacture, and shall report their findings and recommendations to the Governor. Upon the latter's approval the particular weapon recommended shall be adopted for the use of the State forces.

—Senator Grady's bill, requiring that New-York City department uniforms other than fire and police can only be prescribed by Boards of Aldermen, and that such ordinance shall not be valid unless the heads and officials of the departments be required to wear the uniform, is the special order in the Senate for this morning.

—The House has progressed to third reading the Nixon bills requiring the lighting and heating of cars on street and elevated roads; providing for the sale of street railway franchises, and requiring street surface roads to sell thirty tickets for $1.

—The bill to amend the narcotic study law has been made the special order in the House for Wednesday morning.

Meredith Has a Rival at Last.

Editorial Article in The Macon Telegraph.

Realizing the fact that perhaps success in farming can only be achieved, as it is in some other lines of business, the publishing of a newspaper, for example, by men who have had experience in agricultural pursuits, and who have acquired a superficial knowledge at least sufficient to enable the farmer to readily distinguish between a chufa and a persimmon in the early stages of growth The Telegraph has felt more or less diffidence in explaining how the farm should be run in order to secure a profit.

THE STREET RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Employes of the Metropolitan Lines Repudiate the Action of Labor Men.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company refused absolutely yesterday to grant the request of a committee of the employes of the company's street railway lines to reinstate the ten men recently discharged for breaking the rule forbidding employes from entering saloons during working hours. The men say they were discharged because they were active in labor organizations.

William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, reached this city yesterday, and he said the matter would be considered by the Executive Committee of the association.

Last night a large meeting of employes repudiated the action of Mr. Vreeland's visitors.

Joseph Greer, James Geogan, and Timothy O'Connor, who said they represented the employes of the company; Daniel Harris, President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor; Jacob B. Bausch, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, and George Warner, also of the Central Labor Union, called at Mr. Vreeland's office yesterday, but he consented to see only the employes of the company.

Mr. Vreeland at once informed the committee that the decision he gave on Friday not to reinstate the discharged men was final. Before the committee departed, Mr. Vreeland said that 90 per cent. of the 5,170 employes of the company declared that the men who called upon him on Friday did not represent them. He further said that he had never waited to be asked to advance wages, but had twice recommended to the Directors of the company that advances be made. He has always treated the men with courtesy and fairness, he said, and never forgot that he was a laboring man. The company, he said, paid the highest wages in the eastern part of the country for the work required.

Mr. Vreeland's visitors then went to Clarendon Hall, where they were loud in their denunciation of his action. They said nothing would be done in the matter until President Mahon was consulted. Mr. Mahon attended a meeting of labor leaders in Fortieth Street, near Broadway, and then held a consultation until after midnight with the Executive Committee at Clarendon Hall.

After the consultation President Mahon said that the entire matter had been placed in his and the Executive Committee's hands. They intend to act very cautiously, he said, and will first make advances to the company to adjust the trouble amicably, and if that fails they will suggest that the matter be submitted to arbitration.

A meeting of over 300 employes was held last night in the company's clubrooms at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue. Speeches were made, repudiating the Executive Committee of the Union and advising the men to appeal to President Vreeland whenever they had grievances. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway, That we have every confidence in continued fair treatment by the management of this company, and that we protest against the action of the above-named committee and the inflammatory statements made by the parties not in the employ of the company, and in no sense representations of the large majority of employes.

The resolution will be sent to President Vreeland.

CONTROLLER QUESTIONED PRICE.

Says President La Grange Requested Too Much for a Piece of Property.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and gave Col. Waring the eighteen-thousand-dollar transfer from the sweeping account to that for the removal of snow and ice.

The only question raised as to the propriety of the transfer was when President Barker of the Tax Department inquired as to whether the sweeping account must not of necessity have been overestimated to permit of $218,000 of transfers already made.

Controller

RACES FOR THIRTY-FOOTERS.

The First to be Under the Atlantic Club's Flag.

The thirty-foot class, which will be the popular one this year in all the clubs except the New-York Yacht Club, is booming. Fourteen are now being built. Twelve of these are by Herreshoff, one by Wintringham, and one by Sibbick of Cowes, England. The Herreshoff twelve are all built from the same design, and those who have ordered them will draw their boat by lot. The Wintringham boat is being built by the St. Lawrence Skiff Company, and is for J. Rogers Maxwell. The Sibbick boat is said to be for Herbert Seeley of the Larchmont Club, who formerly owned the 21-footer Blonde and Brunette.

All the yacht clubs have offered special prizes for races for this class, and their owners will have all the sport they want from the opening of the season.

The first race of importance for this class will be on Saturday, June 13. Whenever a new class has been formed the Atlantic Yacht Club has been the first in the field with prizes. The first races for the 35, 40, and 46 footers were sailed under the Atlantic's flag, and this year A. C. Washington has offered a handsome cup for a race under the auspices of the Atlantic Club for the 30-footers. The course will be a triangular one, laid off the clubhouse, the turning points probably being Oyster Island Buoy and a buoy off Tompkinsville, S. I. Following the Atlantic's races will come specials under the auspices of the Larchmont, New-Rochelle, American, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, and all the Sound clubs.

Ailsa Won at Nice.

NICE, April 6.—The yacht race for large raters, sailed over the course from Nice to Monaco and return to-day, was won by the Ailsa. The Satanita was second, and the Britannia third.

The Satanita got a good start, with the Britannia next, and the Ailsa last. There was a light landward breeze, affording a fine beat to Monaco. The Ailsa made only two tacks before heading the Britannia, and directly afterward weathered the Satanita, sailing in peerless style to windward. The Ailsa was ten minutes ahead of the Satanita upon reaching Monaco, and twenty-three minutes ahead of the Britannia. The boats had a light leading breeze home, the Ailsa arriving at the finish line thirteen minutes ahead of the Satanita, and thirty-five minutes ahead of the Britannia.

WILL WAIT FOR RUSIE.

New-York Managers Have Not Yet Induced Him to Sign a Contract.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New-York Baseball Club in the club's headquarters, 39 Cortlandt Street. Affairs pertaining to the club's welfare in general were discussed, but the main topic was the refusal of Amos Rusie to sign an 1896 contract on the terms offered by the management. It was decided to let the matter rest, and if Rusie does not come to terms he will have to remain idle all Summer. Meanwhile the big pitcher, with his trunks packed, is ready to start at a moment's notice. He says that his terms are fair, and he positively refuses to play unless they are acceded to. With commendable judgment Rusie has lost no time in getting into condition, as he practices daily with the members of the Indianapolis team.

"I guess that Rusie will play with the New-Yorks," said an old follower of the game, punctuating his remarks with a few sly winks after he heard the Directors' ultimatum. "The New-Yorks cannot get along without Rusie, and I have it from the best authority that Rusie can get along if he never plays here again. In a few days you will hear of Rusie surrendering; that's the way club officials put it nowadays when they try to make the public believe that they have brought a stubborn player into line. Mark the prediction."

It has been hinted that a certain Western baseball capitalist is using undue influence in an effort to keep Rusie from playing in New-York this year. Just how much truth there is in this story is a matter of conjecture, but this same man on other occasions has whipped the massive pitcher into line for the New-Yorks. This is not Rusie's first offense, by any means. That the accused Western official is not on good terms with the present management of the local club is an open secret, and when he cares to he can be as skillful as Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee."

The game scheduled for yesterday was postponed, but if the weather is favorable to-day the New-Yorks will meet the Syracuse club of the Eastern League.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR YALE.

Her Ball Nine Defeated the Virginians by a Narrow Margin.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 6.—The Yale University baseball team defeated that from the University of Virginia here for the second time. Trudeau pitched for Yale in the first six innings, and then gave way to Greenway, who was hit safely but four times. The score:

VIRGINIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Horton, ss.	0	1	0	1	2	Keator, rf.	1	2	2	2	1
McKim, 2b.	0	1	1	4	1	Quimby, 3b.	1	2	3	0	2
Kinchelo'e, cf.	0	2	2	0	2	Greenw'y, lf					
Garnett, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0	and p.	0	0	1	2	0
Bonney, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	Letton, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
McGuire, p.	2	3	0	4	1	M'C'n'l's, 2b	0	2	2	1	2
Marshall, c.	1	3	5	1	0	Jerrems, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Kern, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Bartlett, ss.	2	1	2	2	0
						Twombley, c.	1	1	5	0	0
						Trudeau, p. and lf.	2	2	0	1	0
Total	7	14	24	12	6	Total	8	11	27	8	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

University of Virginia	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—7
Yale	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	x—8

Earned runs—Virginia, 2; Yale, 2. Two-base hits—Keater, Marshall. Three-base hits—McCandless, Trudeau. Bases stolen—Quimby. Doubles plays—Horton, McKim, and Hunt. Struck out—By McGuire, 4; by Trudeau, 2; by Greenway, 1.

INTERCLUB TENNIS.

Plans for the Morris and Essex Tournament Are Perfected.

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—The Morris and Essex Lawn Tennis League has been organized for this season with these members: South Orange Field Club, Summit Casino Club, Orange Athletic Club, and Morristown Field Club. These officers have been elected: President—The Rev. Alexander Mann of Orange; Secretary and Treasurer—William W. Palen of South Orange; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Richard Swartout of Morristown. The series of interclub matches has already been arranged, as follows:

June 6—At Summit—Doubles, Casino Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Orange Athletic Club; singles, Orange Athletic Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Casino Club.

June 13—At South Orange—Doubles, Orange Athletic Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Summit Casino Club; singles, Summit Casino Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Orange Athletic Club.

June 20—At Orange—Doubles, Morristown Field Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Summit Casino Club vs. Morristown Field Club, Orange Athletic Club vs. Summit Casino Club vs. Morristown Field Club, Orange Athletic Club vs. South Orange Field Club.

June 27—At Morristown—Doubles, Summit Casino Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Orange Athletic Club; singles, Orange Athletic Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Summit Casino Club.

July 11—At Morristown—Doubles, Orange Athletic Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Summit Casino Club; singles, Summit Casino Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Morristown Field Club vs. Orange Athletic Club.

July 18—At South Orange—Doubles, Morristown Field Club vs. South Orange Field Club, Summit Casino Club vs. Orange Athletic Club; singles, Summit Casino Club vs. Morristown Field Club, Orange Athletic Club vs. South Orange Field Club.

Mr. Croker Started Two Horses.

LONDON, April 6.—Richard Croker started two horses at the Kempton Park Easter meeting today. In the race for the Fitzhardinge Plate for two-year-olds his American-bred colt New-Hampshire ran unplaced, the race being won by Mr. Prentice's colt Len, by Galliard-Boadicea, with Mr. Collins's filly Prosperous, by Grafton-Prospective, second, and W. G. Stevens's colt Sicily, by Altholas-Prickly Pear, third. Mr. Croker's filly Susan Ann was third in a two-year-old selling race, which was won by Leopold de Rothschild's Addio. This was the first time Mr. Croker's colors have been seen on the turf this season.

News for the Cricketers.

—The Manhattan Cricket Club is to have a great revival this season. The services of J. Luffman, late of Gloucestershire, have been engaged for professional work; new shower baths have been erected in the clubhouse, and a big list of new members obtained, who should materially increase the playing strength of the club. Teams will play in both the Metropolitan League and the New-York Cricket Association, and elevens will be organized for both the veterans and the juniors.

—The Germantown cricket eleven of Philadelphia will play in New-York this season against a team picked from the Staten Island and New-Jersey clubs. The first of two games arranged will be played at Livingston, S. I., on May 29 and 30, and the second at Manheim, Philadelphia, on July 3 and 4. The Germantown eleven will include G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, E. W. Clark, Jr., F. W. Ralston, and W. W. Noble.

—Captains of the league teams have been elected as follows: Staten Island, F. T. Short; New-Jersey Athletic Club, H. C. Wright; Manhattan, Arthur Smedley; New-York, E. A. Smith. The Crescent Athletic Club has not yet selected its man, but he will probably be either S. Lever or H. L. Patteson.

—E. A. Smith, the new Captain of the New-York Cricket Club, expects to have his team ready for the championship games of the Metropolitan League by the first week of June. He has no expectation of securing the pennant, but expects the eleven will make a good fight.

—The Brooklyn Cricket Club has decided to amalgamate with the Kings County St. George Club and form a first-rate team to play in the championship series of the New-York Cricket Association. The new title will be the Brooklyn St. George.

—R. A. J. Goode, one of the principal bowlers of the Wanderers of Chicago, who will arrive here on Saturday, will probably join one of the local league teams.

MINOR SPORTING NOTES.

—James E. Sullivan of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will act as referee at the joint athletic meeting of the Federal Athletic Association and Company A, Twelfth Regiment, on Wednesday evening. The judges will be Bartow S. Weeks, New-York Athletic Club; Harry S. Cornish, New-Manhattan Athletic Club; W. J. Lanihan, Riverside Athletic Club, and Capt. E. C. Smith, Company A, Twelfth Regiment.

—The New-Britain (Conn.) basket ball players will meet the Centrals of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening. The New-Britain team is considered the strongest in the country, and a lively game is anticipated. The game, which will begin at 9 P. M., will be played at the Central Gymnasium, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

—Spalding's Lawn Tennis Guide for 1896 is out to-day. It is a book more complete than ever, contains the new official playing rules complete, pictures of all the leading players, including such men as Hovey, Larned, Chace, Pim, Hobart, and Mahoney. It contains the official ranking for 1895, and also a complete list of prize winners for last year.

—Dr. Frederick H. Osgood of the Harvard Veterinary School said yesterday that the reported illness of Malcolm Forbes's famous trotting stallion Allerton had been greatly exaggerated. The horse is simply suffering from a slight cold.

—Goodwin Brothers, publishers of the official Turf Guide, have removed the offices to 1,440 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, where they are located in handsome and roomy offices.

—A trial of the starting gate devised by Superintendent Frank T. Clark of the Coney Island Jockey Club will be made at the Sheepshead Bay track to-day.

—Princeton's ball players defeated those of the University of North Carolina, 10 to 5, in a six-inning game at Winston, N. C., yesterday.

—The Lehigh College baseball team defeated the Columbian University nine at Washington yesterday, 17 to 7.

SOME RESULTS OF X RAYS.

Photograph of Trunk of a Man Shown by Prof. M. I. Pupin.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, last night, Prof. M. I. Pupin exhibited the photograph of the trunk of a man, which he took with Röntgen rays. The skeleton and outlines of various organs were shown with wonderful distinctness.

Prof. Pupin obtained the result by putting on a high electrical current. He was able to see through the trunk, though not very distinctly, by the use of the current and a fluoroscope.

The professor gave an exhibition in the laboratory of the power of reflecting cathode rays. By the use of the fluoroscope he also showed how the presence of cathode rays can be detected, although they are invisible to the naked eye.

Prof. Ludley lectured on the properties of steel rails best for use in the construction of railways.

"The Permanence of the Rutherford Photographs" was the subject of a talk by Harold Jacoby. There has been no cause for a change being made in these astronomical photographs in twenty years, he said.

Prof. J. K. Rees, who presided at the meeting, gave a talk on the Harvard College Observatory photographs of star clusters, planets, variable stars, and stellar spectra.

A number of new members were elected, among whom were W. F. Havemeyer, Profs. D. W. Herring, M. C. McLouth, and J. D. Prince, all of the New-York University, and H. M. Alexander and James Douglas.

Unintentionally Self-Complimentary.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

It was a slip of the tongue that made Mr. James A. Troutman say in his speech, "And I am as grateful to you to-night as I can possibly be in November, when we meet to celebrate my election." Mr. Troutman says the words he meant were: "And I am as grateful to you to-night as I can possibly be in November, should we meet to celebrate my election." As the opponents of Mr. Troutman might seize on the phrase as just reported, it is just as well to have this matter straightened out to start with. Mr. Troutman's entire speech was extemporaneous.

Mr. Troutman's remark is a reminder of one made by Charley Curtis when he was nominated for County Attorney the first time. Charley was hustled to the platform amid cheers, and as he was a very young man then, he was "rattled." His first sentence was, "I thank you, gentlemen of the convention, for this high honor; I think Shawnee County has done honor to herself in nominating me for the high office of County Attorney." A roar of good-natured laughter went up that almost shook the plastering off the ceiling of the old Court House, and made Charley himself break into a laugh, so he changed the sentence, and continuing, made a good speech.

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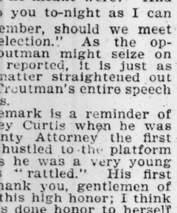
Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c..15c.
Major's Leather Cement, repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods.....15c.
Major's Liquid Glue, repairs furniture, books..10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO.,
461 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
Ask Dealers, or Mail Price of Bottle.

SPORTING GOODS.

OUT TO-DAY
SPALDING'S
Lawn Tennis Guide
For 1896.



New Official Playing Rules, Ranking of Players, and a complete List of Prize Winners of 1895. Valuable Hints for Beginners, Portraits of all the Leading Players. Price, 10 cents, postpaid.

EXHIBITION WEEK. The largest permanent exhibition of Bicycles and Sporting Goods in the world. Souvenirs for all who call this week—Athletic Figures and Buttons.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.
Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.
Agencies { Brooklyn—601 Fulton Street. / Jersey City—554 Communipaw Ave.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

To be Behind the Times...

is not merely a trifle ridiculous, but positively detrimental to prosperity and comfort. All new telephone subscribers in New York City admit this and regret not having appreciated it sooner

There are 14,500 telephone stations in New York and plenty of room for more.

RATES FROM $75 A YEAR.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. 113 West 38th Street 13 Cortlandt Street

MORE CYCLE POLICE NEEDED.

Accidents Would Be Minimized with a Large Force in the Boulevard.

The need for more bicycle policemen was made apparent on Sunday in the thoroughfares most largely patronized by wheelmen. There was too much fast riding for general safety in the Boulevard in this city, and the same statement applies to the Coney Island Cycle Path, which was even more crowded.

A majority of accidents in the Boulevard were the result of "scorching" or riding with the hands off the steering bars. Most of them might have been averted had there been a sufficient number of bicycle policemen on post. There are said to be but two of these pedaling bluecoats assigned to the Boulevard.

It is very evident that two are not enough for this beat, particularly on Sundays, when the number of riders there runs up into the thousands.

Few machines that met in collision on Sunday escaped injury, several being so badly damaged that they were hardly worth carting home. More wheels were probably wrecked on the cycle path than on any other thoroughfare, this being due to the unusually large crowd.

The Cycle Board's Option.

The National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers has secured the exclusive right for five years to hold cycle shows in the Coliseum in Chicago. This privilege will undoubtedly result in the refusal of the board to allow the management of future shows in that city to be the same that controlled the last two exhibits. The board will very likely manage the shows in the Western metropolis itself. It is understood that the board secured its option by taking the stock of the Coliseum Company to the amount of $15,000.

May Limit Millburn Entries.

There has been some talk of late of limiting the entries to the Irvington-Millburn road race in the metropolitan district to the members of clubs belonging to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. If this is done it will have no bearing on wheelmen living outside the limit. It would only keep out the entries of clubs in the metropolitan district which are not members of the association. A rule very much like this has been adopted by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago for their big road race.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—It was stated on good authority yesterday that the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City intended to resign from membership in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The members of the club are said to be very much disappointed because the Hudson County Boulevard did not get the preference over the Irvington-Millburn course for the great Decoration Day handicap race.

—The exhibition of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, now being conducted at their down-town store, 126 Nassau Street, attracted much attention yesterday. The exhibition of bicycles in the main part of the store was a feature in itself. The exhibition will be continued for one week, and during this week souvenirs will be given free to all who call.

—"Fred" Vokes, who was formerly a trainer for the Buffalo Athletic Club, has been engaged to look after Jenny and "Conn" Baker, the well-known racing man. The three will sail for Savannah next Saturday, where they will remain until the racing season opens.

—Theodore F. Merseles, the popular manager of the Eastwern branch of the Western Wheel Works, has been on a trip to Norfolk, Va. He reports the bicycle business as booming in that section.

—"Senator" Morgan asked a young rider from the country yesterday whether he was an amateur or a professional. The reply was: "Neither; but I'm out for the dust."

C. H. Baker, President of the Press Cycle Club of Buffalo, was in town yesterday completing the details for the track to be built in that city.

Boston's Horse Show Opened.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—The horse show in Mechanics' Hall was opened this morning. The judging did not begin until afternoon, and then several New-Yorkers won prizes. The first class judged was for high steppers, and that first prize went to George B. Hulme's Golden Rod and Blazeaway after a close contest with Charles H. Duval's King Beauty and Funny Boy. Both the exhibitors are New-Yorkers. The competition was for a special prize offered by Oliver Ames. Five pairs of roadsters made a good class. C. J. & Harry Hamlin of Buffalo won first prize with Favorite Chimes and Victoria. Thomas G. Frary's Lady won first prize for long-tailed saddle horses, Isaac Straus of New-York winning the second prize with Brilliant.

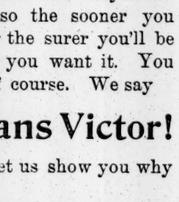
BICYCLES.

The Saddle Question.

Shows pelvis as it rests on the ordinary saddle.

This is an illustration of the old style saddle. If you will observe it carefully you will note that it fits like a glove, (and a saddle should not). It causes soreness, stiffness, and chafing, and has made cycling to a certain extent injurious, because few could enjoy a long ride without fear of injury.

All this is now changed. Here is represented the perfect saddle—the **Christy Anatomical Saddle,** showing the pelvis as it rests on the pads. The Christy Anatomical Saddle is the only saddle that is built right. Made of metal of light weight, cannot warp or change its shape, has pads that rest the entire body, prevents stiffness, and makes cycling a pleasure.



Shows pelvis as it rests on the Christy Saddle.

Price, $5.00.

EXHIBITION WEEK. The largest permanent exhibition of Bicycles and Sporting Goods in the world. Souvenirs for all who call this week—Athletic Figures and Buttons.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.
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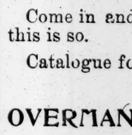


WHEN THE CORN IS WAVING

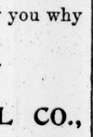
You'll want your new bicycle all ready for use, so the sooner you place your order the surer you'll be to have it when you want it. You want the best, of course. We say

That Means Victor!

Come in and let us show you why this is so.

Catalogue for the asking.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
MAKERS OF
VICTOR BICYCLES.
N. Y. BRANCH, 23 Warren St.
Harlem Agency, 7 W. 125th St.



A good wood rim adds safety and strength and makes riding a pleasure. On the rims are same as used on many $100 wheels. Price

THE Elmwood $65.

ELMWOOD CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place, 107 E. 125th St.; B'klyn, 1,233 Bedford Av.
BARNES FLYERS. | WHITE WARWICKS. BEN-HURS.

It is Invisible.
Weighs Only a Few Ounces.
Operates by Turning the Grip.

THE SPENCER BRAKE
140 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

DO NOT BUY A WHEEL until you see the lines of standard makes on which we furnish this marvelous device without extra charge.

Round Wheels—Square Deals.
KEATINGS and CRESCENTS,
Maltby 1 PARK PLACE.
ACADEMY—162 W. 125th St., near 7th Ave.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

WONDERFUL CURES

Testimony from a physician for

RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA

Read—HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 2. "While stopping at your city my attention was called to your R. B.L. Water. I write you, unsolicted, to add my testimony to the merits of your wonderful discovery of nature's own remedy.

"Although this may seem a little unprofessional, still, I am more in love with truth than with any school of medicine on earth, and know that by taking Ripley Brom-Lithia Water in 2-ounce doses, three times a day for three weeks, I was greatly relieved of pains in my kidneys, my ureters were thoroughly cleansed, bladder trouble cured, and hemorrhoids of twelve years' standing entirely disappeared. For this latter disagreeable and painful trouble I have treated myself and have been treated by many well known physicians with no permanent results.

"You may use this over my signature if you so desire, as I have no hesitancy in recommending Ripley Brom-Lithia Water as an efficient purifier."

JOHN B. THORNDIKE, M.D.

☞ Medical examination and advice and circulars free. Water delivered free in New England, New York and New Jersey.

THE EASTERN R. B. L. CO.
159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; Hudnut's, 205 Broadway; Long Acre Pharmacy, B'way and 43d St., and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Spree, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Spree";) at 1:30 P. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra.")

WEDNESDAY—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY—At 6 A. M. for Europe, per steamship P. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY—At 2 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 5 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Printed Matter, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY—At 2:30 P. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 9 A. M. for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellarden, (letters must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 11 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 2 P. M. for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Foscolia; at *3 P. M. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 10 A. M. for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 12:30 P. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 3 P. M. for La Plata Ports direct, per steamship Mexican Prince; at 5 P. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Gonaives and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Cuba";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 12 M. for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 2 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY—At 8 A. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 A. M. for Haiti, Guiana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 3, 1896.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.
Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 34 W. 42d Street.
Agencies { Brooklyn, 601 Fulton Street. / Jersey City, 554 Communipaw Avenue.

"UNCLAIMED ESTATES" FRAUDS.

Consul at Amsterdam Exposes Them—Ulcans Interested.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The State Department has received the following letter from Edward Downes, United States Consul at Amsterdam, in regard to the "unclaimed estates" swindling agencies:

I most respectfully request that our countrymen be warned against the perfect folly of spending time or money toward the collection of what are known as "old Dutch estates." The "old Dutch estates" fever is prevailing in the United States and Canada. For the past three months inquiries on this subject at the Consulate have been so numerous as to almost baffle replies, and threaten to interfere seriously with the regular business of the office.

The "Anneke Jans" estate, the "Cronkheit" or "Cronckhett" or "Kronkheit" estate, the "Vancot" estate, the "Van Dussen" estate, the "Webber" estate, the "Brandt" estate, the "Mezzer" estate—these are some of the fancy titles supposed to represent millions—actually represent nothing.

Those estates do not exist. The are myths, will-o'-the-wisps, fakes. The "Bank of Holland," in which the "unclaimed millions" are alleged to be deposited, does not exist. Careful investigation induces the belief that these estates originated in the brain of some rascally speculator, who, imposing on human credulity, found many victims and reaped them most profitably.

If these estates ever had a bona fide existence, then they came clearly within the purview of the statutes of limitations passed by the Dutch Parliament in 1852, by which all unclaimed inheritances irrevocably escheated, after a lapse of five years, to the State. Every dollar spent in reference to these estates is so much money wasted.

Ambassador Bayard has repeatedly written in similar strain about unclaimed estates in England and unclaimed funds in the Bank of England.

UTICA, N. Y., April 6.—There are a good many persons in Utica who have been befooled into considering themselves heirs of the alleged Cronkheit estate in Holland. It seems to be the prevailing impression with the Utica expectants that the Cronkheit will was read in Holland to-day, the six hundredth anniversary of the death of the ancestor from whom they are to inherit.

They say there is but one copy of the will in this country, and that is in the possession of M. V. B. Ryfenberg of Syracuse and eight others. They have understood that the $12,000,000 left 100 years ago now amounts to $48,000,000, and that this is to be divided among the heirs to the fourth and fifth generation.

The heirs in this country are estimated at from 200 to 2,000, and they believe the money is there, but that the authorities in Holland will try and cover it up, as it would bankrupt that country to pay the great sum now accumulated.

It is also stated that Judge Arnoux of New-York is now in Holland in the interests of American heirs, and that within two weeks he has written them that he will sift the matter to the bottom.

Mayor Gibson of this city to-day received a letter from the United States Consul, Edward Downs, at Amsterdam, saying that he has noticed in the papers that a meeting of the "heirs" was held here recently. He declares that there is absolutely no estate and if one ever existed it has reverted to the Government under the statute of limitations passed in 1852. He says he receives many letters making inquiries concerning it, and he asks that publication to his statement that it is a "fake" be given.

The Pounding Treatment for Colds.

From The Medical Record.

Dr. Schnee is said to have cured acute coryza by a series of slight taps with a rubber hammer on the forehead just above the root of the nose. The theory is that slight shocks upon terminal nerves have the effect of contracting the blood vessels.

Correct Time.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—Why did Joshua cause the sun to stand still?

Tommy—I gues it didn't agree with his watch.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Spree, Tu., April 7, 2PM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM Lahn, Tu. May 12, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets at reduced rates to Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM Ems, May 2, 10 AM
Werra, April 18, 10 AM Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM Werra, May 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM Normannia, M. 14, 17 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward. II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
Excursion around AFRICA from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....April 8 ST. PAUL

MISTRESS AND SERVANT DEAD.

Circumstances Which Seem to Point to Asphyxiation.

CARMEL, N. Y., April 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Curry, a wealthy widow, lived alone with a colored servant in her farmhouse, near Lake Mahopac. Yesterday they were found dead under circumstances and conditions which prove they were asphyxiated on Tuesday night. When found, Mrs. Curry was lying in bed, somewhat decomposed, having seemingly died without a struggle. The negress, a young girl, lay dead on a mattress on the floor. Her face had been badly eaten by rats, and her nose was entirely gone.

Mrs. Curry was seventy-four years old, a widow of Peter Curry, one time School Commissioner of Putnam County, and a well-known politician. Her son, Hart Curry, lives at Baldwin Place, and is one of the Commissioners of Appraisal for property taken by New-York City in this town. He is also in the laundry business in New-York.

An Attempted Suicide Prevented.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 6.—What is supposed to have been an attempt at suicide was frustrated yesterday morning by the timely discovery of a servant girl. The supposed would-be suicide is Mrs. J. Frederick Runyon, wife of the organist of the South Street Presbyterian Church, and manager of Runyon's stationery store here. It is supposed that before retiring Mrs. Runyon, who was living apart from her husband, broke off one of the arms of a gas fixture, in such a manner that the gas could pour into the room. On Sunday morning a Miss Jones, employed in the house, went to the door of her mistress' room to call her for breakfast. She received no answer, and smelled gas. The door was locked, and repeated knockings brought no response. Miss Jones, instead of waiting to give an alarm, went to another room, and crawled out on to the roof of the piazza, along which she walked to a window opening into Mrs. Runyon's room. She broke in the window, and found the room filled with gas. Mrs. Runyon was gasping on the bed. Miss Jones dragged Mrs. Runyon from the bed and out into the hall, and to another room. Ther she called for assistance, and caused Dr. A. A. Lewis to be summoned. After considerable trouble, the physician succeeded in reviving Mrs. Runyon, and she is now out of danger, although still very sick.

Three Italians Asphyxiated.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—Francesca Russo, aged thirty-five years, arrived in Pittsburg from Naples Saturday evening last. He was met at Union Station by his brothers-in-law, Giacento Crucio, aged forty-five years, and Felice Crucio, aged twenty-six years. After spending a social evening together, they applied for lodging at an Italian boarding house, 697 Webster Avenue, kept by Frank Torchia. The trio retired about midnight. This was the last seen of them until at noon to-day their dead bodies were found in the room they occupied, all in one bed. Death had resulted from asphyxiation, they having evidently blown out the gas. The bodies were removed to the Morgue.

AMERICAN PAINTINGS IN BERLIN.

Room for Them in the Art International Exhibition.

In a communication to the Department of State, Consul General De Kay, at Berlin, reports that he has secured a room in the Berlin Art International Exhibition in which to place paintings by American artists. In the event of American artists deciding to send their works to Berlin, they are to have the same privileges as artists in London or Paris, namely, their works shall be selected by a committee in New-York appointed from home artists and art lovers, and shall be carried to Berlin and returned to New-York free of charge.

At present there is need of some expression of opinion from the United States as to the probability of a large and really representative collection of home work being brought together. It is suggested that certain commercial questions now occupying the attention of Americans and Germans should not stand in the way of a hearty acceptance of the invitation already extended by Berlin to American artists; but on the contrary, that the difference of opinion between the two countries on such matters should, as far as possible, be counterbalanced by the friendliest relations on the neutral ground of art.

Mercury Building Changes Hands.

By a deed of conveyance filed yesterday, William Noble of this city transferred to the National Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., the property 3 Park Row, extending through to Ann Street. The consideration paid is not mentioned, but the purchaser assumes mortgages on the property amounting to $175,000, and is also subject to leases held by The New-York Herald and The Mercury printing rooms.

Tenants Vacate in a Hurry.

The three families which lived in the two-story and attic frame building 352 West Sixteenth Street were yesterday ordered by the Building Department to quit the premises, the structure having been declared unsafe. Part of a large brick chimney on one side of the house had caved in, bulging nearly all that side of the house and half filling the rooms with mortar and bricks.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, local showers in the morning, followed by fair weather, southeasterly shifting to northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, threatening weather, and possibly showers near the coast in the early morning, followed by fair during the day, winds shifting to northerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair, cool, northerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair during the day, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, local showers, followed by fair, cooler in extreme south portion, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, local showers, followed by generally fair during the day, northerly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair during the day, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme northern portions, variable winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair, but conditions are favorable for local showers in northeastern portion, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers near the coast, fair in the interior, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, brisk and high southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, but increasing cloudiness, warmer, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, increasing cloudiness, but probably fair during the day, warmer, southeasterly winds. KANSAS, partly cloudy, warmer in east portion, southeasterly winds. NEBRASKA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds shifting to southeasterly. KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to easterly.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, northeasterly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, preceded on the lakes by light flurries of snow, light to fresh northerly winds. MICHIGAN and ILLINOIS, fair, but cloudy by evening, warmer, southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in western portion, light to fresh northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, fresh, northerly, shifting to easterly, winds. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness, cooler Tuesday night, southerly to westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, followed by local showers, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, probably local showers, warmer, southerly winds. WYOMING, local showers, cooler Tuesday night, westerly winds. MONTANA, light showers, cooler, winds shifting to northerly. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, preceded in the early morning in the east portion by local showers, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, except local showers in central portion, variable winds.

The barometer has fallen slowly from New-England and the lower lake regions southward to Florida and the East Gulf coast. It has also fallen in the regions west of the Mississippi. The area of high pressure covers the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake regions, the barometer being highest north of Lake Superior. There is an area of low pressure central north of Lake Ontario and a secondary depression on the Middle Atlantic coast.

The disturbance which was central on the North Pacific coast this morning has moved eastward to the region north of Montana, where the barometer has fallen about three-tenths of an inch during the day. It is colder throughout the central valleys and lake regions, and warmer on the South Atlantic coast and over Central Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has remained about stationary in New-England, the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States.

Showers have prevailed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in Tennessee and Northern Georgia. General cloudiness is reported to-night from New-England westward over the lower lakes, in North Carolina, South Texas, and over Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The weather is fair throughout the central valleys and the Northwest.

Fair weather will probably continue during Tuesday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions. The showers on the Atlantic coast, from South New-England southward to the Carolina coast, will be followed by fair weather Tuesday.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

33d ST., 3 EAST.—Elegant newly furnished rooms for a gentleman or doctor; private family; breakfast optional.

34th ST., 11 WEST.—Large or small suites on second floor; southern exposure; private table; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

177 WEST 47th, NEAR BROADway.—Well furnished rooms; large and small; attendance, breakfast; very reasonable; gentlemen.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Parties going to country will relet, at Summer rates, handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; also single rooms; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large and small front rooms, en suite or single; private baths; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; or chambermaid and maid to growing child; willing to go to the country; city reference. Hulfig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid or waitress in American family going to the country in Summer; best references. N. W. C., 163d St. and Union Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to procure a position for a young girl as chambermaid and assist with children. Call, between 9 and 11, Monday, at 25 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady going abroad desires to place thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress. Call, to-day, at employer's, 303 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; personal references. May be seen at 336 West 49th St.; Breis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with waiting; willing to go to country. Mrs. Ryan, 37 West 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting; private family best city reference. 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and willing to assist with other work. Call, two days, at 313 Alexander Av.; no cards; ring Powers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to place a young woman who can be highly recommended as chambermaid, or will assist in sewing or waiting. Call, Tuesday, at 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or nurse; good sewer; country preferred. 316 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn, Schildknecht.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city references; would help with washing or do sewing. R., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. B. M., 230 East 100th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist in dining room or laundry; good references. 365 9th Av.; Reem's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 287 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl. Can be seen at present employer's, 707 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 327 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; good city reference. 232 East 75th St., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and to do plain sewing; three years' best city references. 154 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid and assist; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a faithful, experienced woman; best long reference; or would care for a house. Present employer's, 103 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; city references. M. B., 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young North German girl as chambermaid; city or country. Call, two days, Hardtmann, 109 West 100th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 206 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her work; best personal references. 189 Bedford Av., in fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, 707 5th Av., 12 to 5.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a chambermaid and seamstress; best of city references. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By a graduated middle-aged French lady as companion or governess for young lady; six years' references from last employers. address Miss H. Dordan, 366 West 58th St., ground floor.

COMPANION.—By young lady who has traveled abroad as companion to young or elderly ladies; best of references given and required; can be seen between 2 and 4 to-day. Mrs. Searle, 142 West 58th St.

COMPANION or LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German lady, teaching German, French, English; experienced housekeeper and needleworker; as companion or lady's maid. E. L., Box 210 Times.

COMPANION.—By refined Englishwoman as companion to elderly lady; excellent needlewoman; traveler; sailor; highest of references; can be seen. F. S., 30 Washington Square West.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mlle. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thorough English cook and caterer; all kinds French cooking; can take chef's place; city or country; best reference. 216 West 36th St., bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; would like a place by the 14th; four years' reference from a first-class city family. W. B., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, present employer's, 37 West 53d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable Scotchwoman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; private or public; city or country; best reference. 217 East 25d St., second bell.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25 or $20; city or country; best reference. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Johnson, 135 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as plain cook in family where she could take her sister, who has just landed, with her, and help her with chamberwork and sewing. Nilson, 303 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook and will assist with laundry work; good baker; city or country; good references. 1,157 3d Av., Cooke's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. 208 East 25th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family; good references; city or country. 210 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; city or country; good references. 135 East 31st St., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid. 37 West 55d St., present employer's; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; boarding, hotel, or institution; city or country; best reference. 423 West 49th St., Haertel's bell.

COOK.—By economical, neat, German, Protestant cook; wash, iron, general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; good references. 983 6th Av., near 55th St.; ring Fizemon's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English woman; capable of taking chef's place; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as good plain cook; city and country references. Address 518 East 14th St.

COOK.—As good plain cook, washer, and ironer; private family; city or country; best city reference. 210 East 56th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl, thoroughly experienced, as cook and coarse washer; good city reference. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Canadian Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference; wages, $20. S. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 709 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; has no objection to country; best references. 241 East 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as competent cook; willing to assist with washing; private family; good personal reference. Cook, Box 44, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook in nice family; speak little English; best references; no bread; no washing. Helène. 161 West 27th St.

COOK and WASHING.—By competent cook, and do plain washing; good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; can be personally recommended. E. G., 148 East 86th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress in private family or boarding house. 318 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a neat, reliable woman as good plain cook in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 35 East 31st St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place competent cook; wages, $20. Call, Monday, 12 to 3, 149 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family; best reference. 225 West 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—WAITER.—By first-class Vienna cook; married; husband A1 Vienna waiter; with best city references; in private house; wages, $40; wife as cook; husband as first-class waiter and be generally useful. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

COOK.—English; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; take entire charge dinners and luncheons and kitchen; can replace chef in large establishments; highest references. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class. Present employer's, 262 West 78th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, COOK.—By a competent woman; by the day or week; or to do plain washing; good city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; first-class laundress; by day; cleaning, cooking; personal reference. Connors, 402 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by day; good cutter and fitter; would go short distance in country. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated German as nursery governess or maid; experienced kindergartener; could take entire charge of children; to go to Europe with a family; wages, $20 to $30; good sewer; references. M. M., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced Parisian Protestant; would like to go to Europe and come back with family; references. Care Mrs. Dr. Biard, 105 West 44th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By refined German; speaking French and English; good sewer; can take entire charge of small children, or as seamstress; American family preferred; best city references. Fraulein, 129 East 85th St., top floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Speaks French, German, and English fluently; with family going abroad; very fond of children; good seamstress. Mrs. Elliott, 836 West 42d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German; best city reference. Call, at present employer's, Monday afternoon, Miss M., 419 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American woman as nursery governess to growing children; city references. 425 West 32d St.; ring Kelsh's bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German. Call at present employer's, Tuesday afternoon, Miss M., 419 Madison Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in requirements of first-class family; city and Summer residences; marketing, charge of servants, shopping, &c.; agreement with reliable parties made for later season or year; highest credentials. Advertiser, 253 West 72d St., or call Monday, from 2 to 5.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American Protestant; age, 40; thoroughly competent in care and management of servants; very best city references. J. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, just landed, as kitchenmaid. Nilson, 303 East 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has crossed the ocean often; has best city and Paris references. L. F., 341 West 30th St., the French Home.

LADY'S MAID.—Refined French young lady, just arrived, would like to wait on young ladies in American family; light chamberwork; good seamstress. Barbier, 161 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly experienced lady's maid; can do housekeeping for lady; first-class city references. K., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; best city reference. G. L., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a reliable girl as lady's maid and chambermaid; seventeen years' reference from last place. K. C., 393 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly competent in all her work; in American family; long years' good reference. L. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser, and having best references from the city. P. J., 70 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; competent; good hairdresser. J. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; competent; good hairdresser; references. New-York and Paris. M. G., 221 West 34th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; a situation to travel preferred. Call at present employer's, 38 East 59th St., Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

MAID-COMPANION.—By American lady as maid-companion; good seamstress, hairdresser, manicure, packer; willing to travel; best reference. E. D., 236 East 80th St.

MAID.—By English-speaking German Protestant (26) as maid and do plain sewing and assist with chamberwork; city reference. P. K., care Mrs. Higgins, 915 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, from 11 till 1, 28 West 73d St.

MAID.—English; good hairdresser, sewer, and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; references. Nicholas. 720 5th Av.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress for grown children; good reference. Miss Cosandey, 635 Lexington Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss; willing and obliging. Marie, 115 East 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent person as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at 237 East 45th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman; goes out by the day; first-class laundress; good cook. 338 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in a private family; city references. 227 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant laundress in first-class family; wages, $20 to $22. F., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress; would do some chamberwork; first-class city personal reference. 200 East 46th St.; ring Connelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By French girl as laundress; good reference; wages, $20. Advertiser, 257 West 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in a private family; first-class city reference. K., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good city reference. 26 East 40th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent; takes full charge; excellent city references; willing to live in the country. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman as infant's nurse; neat sewer; reference; country or travel. L. A., 902 3d Av.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; good accent; devoted in her duties; in first-class American family; highest city references. Marguerite, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a most thoroughly competent, trustworthy infant's or young child's nurse; French woman; takes entire charge from birth; great many years' highest city references. Henriette, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French person; understands about children's dresses; willing and obliging; good city reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food. A. G., care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl in fine family; good reference; handy in sewing; wages, $16. 161 East 99th St., Meinhofer, fourth floor; no cards.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as nurse or seamstress for growing children; best references. 333 East 30th St., Renner's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as nurse and seamstress to growing children; good references. Demiddeler. 26 East 42d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse, and would sew and make herself useful; good reference. 176 West 95th St.; Durfee's bell.

NURSE.—By a young Swiss French as baby's nurse; first-class references. R. G., care Mrs. Bastian, 209 West 26th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her French nurse; young, capable, and obliging. Can be seen Monday morning at 15 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant person; neat and competent; to care for infant or older children. Nurse, 435 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as experienced infant's nurse; has first-class city personal reference. 254 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By young woman as infant's nurse; long experience; best reference; no cards. 308 West 43d St.

NURSE.—Well experienced with children; good references. 217 West 16th St.

Parlormaids.

LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A PLACE FOR parlor maid, whom she can highly recommend, where butler is kept. Call, two days, from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M., present employer's, 11 West 38th St.

PARLORMAID.—By competent and experienced Canadian person; parlor or chambermaid, or would assist with children; four years' best reference. R. F., Box 202 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By English girl as parlormaid or chambermaid and seamstress; good references. A. R., 430 4th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Lady going abroad desires a situation for young girl; competent seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Call, today, at present employer's, 308 West 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress, and to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. D. J. Murphy, 253 West 15th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as excellent seamstress and maid to young ladies; best city reference. 214 East 25th St.; ring Graham's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German Protestant as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or as maid to an elderly lady. 880 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress or would go as parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; willing and obliging; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a colored girl as thoroughly experienced waitress or chambermaid; understands salads; been in New-York 12 years in only four places; all in nice private families; city or country. Write until 8th, 107 West 45th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and parlormaid; can be seen at present employer's to-day from 10 to 22. 126 East 39th St.

WAITRESS—NURSE.—By two competent young Scotch girls; one as waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; good city references. 150 East 41st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place in a small private family; best city references; wages, $20. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced young woman; city and Newport references; German American. Agnes, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619-38th.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman as waitress; private family; best reference from last employer. 201 East 20th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like a situation for a Swedish waitress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 32 East 61st St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress; best city references. Call, Monday, 184 East 64th St., ring stable bell.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in American family; best of city references. N., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ACcompany a lady to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

KINDERGARTENER—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more customers at her parlors or out; lite only. Miss Helen, 10 East 17th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

TYPEWRITING, STENOGRAPHIC WORK OF all kinds by the day and all hours of the night and holidays. Dale, corner 18th St. and 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; takes special care of glass and silver and full charge of dining room; best city reference. B. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishman as butler and valet; family going to Europe; best city references; present employer can be seen. Shelley, 25 East 60th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class city references. G. S., care of A. Pudner, 217 East 70th St.

BUTLER.—French; private family; leaving present employment on account of breaking up house; best reference; well recommended. C. P., Butler, 291 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By young colored man in private family; has first-class city reference; city or country. C. B., 95 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; thoroughly competent and obliging; good valet; age, 35; no objection to country; good city reference. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties; English; age, 34; personal references; in the city. A. Willcox, 202 West 24th St.

BUTLER, USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; good waiter; understands care of fine silver, cleaning, &c.; neat, active, and obliging; first-class references. Lee, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or second man, or butler and valet; by capable young man; active, steady, and reliable; first-class city references. Grey, 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; just disengaged; family going abroad; has best recommendations as to capacity, honesty, sobriety; good care of silver. A., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man; best reference from last employer for honesty and sobriety; gentleman can be seen; town or country; Protestant. B. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 29; just disengaged; thorough servant; good references. C. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; best city reference; present employer can be seen. A. O., Box 128, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young man; single; long reference; present employer can be seen. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a colored man; best references; in private family. A. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class reference from Paris and city. Carom, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET—COOK or NURSE.—By a French couple; wife cook or nurse; good seamstress; reference. H., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young man; single; long reference; present employer can be seen. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a lady, for her butler, whom she will recommend. Monday and Tuesday, 8 West 10th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a disengaged Swiss; 28; has six years' unquestionable references. Address Knecht, 217 West 31st St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—Where parlormaid is kept; English; age, 35; last employer can be seen. G. White, 639 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss; single; age, 32; very obliging; city or country; good city references. Herman Busher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—Where parlormaid is kept; age, 35; last employer can be seen. G. White, 639 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; age 29; two and a half years' first-class reference. D. D., 39 West 48th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Swiss; very competent; willing and obliging; excellent references. F. F., Box 2, 342 East 86th St.

BUTLER.—Swedish; in private family; first-class references. 207 East 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and competent man; just disengaged; four years in last place; best city references; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family, country place the year round; splendid references and a first-class horseman. A. E. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend thoroughly competent man; Protestant; single; has lived in his family for years; personal interview. F., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his horses wishes to secure a situation for his coachman; married; ten years' personal references. Present employer's, 161 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thorough horseman in all its branches; capable of doing all kinds of horse work; 13 years' reference. Francis Lenord, 25 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Generally useful; understands his business; very best reference; only one week out. R., Box 209, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes a situation for his coachman; will recommend highly. G. R., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young single man; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference from last employer. J. H., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man in the country; useful in every respect; has ten years' recommendation from last place. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single young man; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class city reference. Jack, 411 West 56th St., care Gee.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By single Protestant, (25;) good, all-round man in country; good groom and driver; garden, lawns, &c.; city reference. W. P., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; understands high-class horses and carriages; eight years' reference; is a first-class rider and driver. M. Reynolds, care of J. Arthur, Esq., 140 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; single; strictly temperate; city or country; thoroughly understands the business; best references. Coachman, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; 15 years' experience; city reference from last employer, who can be seen. D. R., 136 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By A1 coachman in first-class family; English; married; no family; city or country; good references. A. S., 208 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; honest sober, obliging; careful, city, stylish driver; best of reference. F. V., 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; age, 26; single; strictly temperate and trustworthy; references. W. P., Box 1911, Times.

COACHMAN.—Respectable; married; no incumbrance; first-class personal city reference; country no object. 155 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly capable, honest, and sober man; over fifteen years in last place. 15 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; five years' best city reference; can be seen on last employer's premises. Terrence Quinn, West 158th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; best city references. Hughes, 109 East 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—German; married; age 35; understands care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages perfectly; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; strictly sober, honest, willing, and obliging; present and former employers can be seen; city or country. John, 1,120 Bergen St., Brooklyn, private stable.

COACHMAN.—German; married; age 35; understands care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages perfectly; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; strictly sober, honest, willing, and obliging; present and former employers can be seen; city or country. John, 1,120 Bergen St., Brooklyn, private stable.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in driving, care of horses, carriages, harness; assist occasionally with waiting on table or door; willing, polite, obliging; just disengaged; last gentleman will give interview; familiar with streets; city or country. Frank, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, reliable, single man; German; understands proper care of horses, carriages, lawn, walks; good milker; will be generally useful; country place wanted until May 27; city or country; reference. D. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; disengaged; understands all branches of his business; can drive four-in-hand, tandem, or spike teams; will be found respectful, obliging, and willing; generally useful; personal reference from last employer. J. S., Box 198 Times.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, respectful coachman; expert horseman, driver. Unexceptionable. 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; disengaged on account of employer going to Europe; employer can be seen till April 10; city or country; country preferred. L. Fletcher, care Fyerson & Brown, 12e West 32d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK or LAUNdress.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; both thoroughly understand their duties; are willing and obliging; very industrious; highest city reference. 226 East 21st St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a French couple; man as coachman and gardener; good farmer; can also take care of fine horses and drive; wife as cook; willing and obliging; do not speak English. B., 121 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—Married, 33, not afraid of work; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; sober, willing, honest, civil; splendid appearance; unsurpassed references. Coachman, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an experienced man; Protestant; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; A1 references from prominent families; country preferred. E. J. W., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a perfectly sober and honest coachman; especially good for ladies and children; 17 years with present employer. Can be seen any morning, between 9 and 10, or any evening, between 8 and 9, at 12 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; married; neat appearance; first-class city driver; best of reference from former and last employers. J. W., Box 280 Times, Up Town

MAYOR TO ACT THIS WEEK

WILL DECIDE ON GREATER NEW-YORK MEASURE THURSDAY.

Final Hearing on the Bill in City Hall, at Which More Arguments Were Advanced on Both Sides in the Way of Summing Up—Some Lively Passages Between Messrs. Lynch and Clark—Views in Writing to be Submitted.

Mayor Strong said yesterday, at the close of the final public hearing on the Greater New-York bill, that he would return the measure to the Legislature Thursday of this week. He intimated that he would not hold it so long, except for certain personal requests he had received to allow time to file written arguments with him for and against. From the Mayor's statement, there were many present at the hearing who concluded his mind was already made up. He gave not the slightest indication, however as to which way he leaned.

The final hearing was mainly devoted to a gathering together and summing up of all the arguments on both sides of the question of consolidation. Of the six persons who spoke against the bill, three were public office holders—Corporation Counsel Scott, Street Cleaning Commissioner George E. Waring, and President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. The other opponents of the bill were J. Collins Pumpelly, William E. Rogers of the Union League Club, and A. A. Levey, counsel for the Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League. Addresses in favor of the measure were made by Louis Windmüller, J. W. Moneton of Staten Island, James D. Lynch, and a final summing up for the bill was made by Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, counsel for the Municipal Consolidation Commission, and the author of the measure.

The proceedings were enlivened by several lively passages between Mr. Lynch, the promoter of Bensonhurst, L. I., and Cyrus Clark, President of the West Side Property Owners' Association of this city. Each accused the other of selfish motives.

Mayor Strong opened the hearing at 2 o'clock in the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall. There were not over thirty-five persons present at any time during the afternoon, and nothing like the public interest was manifested which has been shown at the hearings before Mayor Wurster in Brooklyn.

Louis Windmüller was the first speaker. He urged Mayor Strong to sign the bill. Cyrus Clark objected to Mr. Windmüller's speaking, on the ground that he did not live in New-York. "I have done business over forty years in New-York," said Mr. Windmüller. He told the Mayor he lived in Queens County, Long Island. He was allowed to proceed.

"Would you like to be annexed to Long Island City?" asked one of the Union League representatives.

"No, I would not," said Mr. Windmüller.

"The timid persons who call consolidation 'a leap in the dark' would object to every improvement," said Mr. Windmüller. "The experiment has been tried by London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, in our country by Philadelphia and Chicago. These cities have all increased in population and prosperity since they annexed the adjoining hamlets, and I have not heard that one of them has tried subsequently to dismember again.

"It has been pretended that the measure may give 'Tom' Platt too much political power. As the abuse of that man comes chiefly from members of his own party, I suspect it originates rather in jealousy of disappointed office seekers than in concern for the public welfare.

"Other enemies of the measure say we have not shown the ability to govern ourselves separately and will be less competent to do so collectively. That would imply that the three millions which would inhabit Greater New-York do not deserve the privileges of self-government enjoyed by the three millions of people who will remain in the rural districts of the State; we would continue to depend on their assistance, but have a greater influence on the affairs which concern us.

"A fear that we may act too hastily also is groundless. The commission created by this law is charged to draw a charter, apportion debt and taxation and then report the result of their labors to the Assembly at Albany; that body may accept or reject the report. In case of its adoption, it will again be submitted to the Mayors and can only become a law after the Governor has sanctioned it. It appears that every safeguard has been taken to guard the interest of the people."

J. C. Pumpelly read an extract from the report of the royal commission that consolidated London with the outlying territory, showing the immensity of the undertaking, and its difficulties, especially in the way of providing uniform taxation.

James D. Lynch read from the same report, showing how consolidation had been beneficial to Vienna. He urged us consider his question on broad grounds. What difference if some of the large real estate owners of the Union League Club get less rents after consolidation? Consolidation would nevertheless be a good thing for New-York."

Mr. Windmüller put in a word, to the effect that London since consolidation has become the best governed city in the world, and its metropolitan police were superior to all.

J. W. Moulton of Staten Island pointed with his umbrella to a large map of Greater New-York, and told the Mayor Staten Island was healthier than this city, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. He said it was only a pettifogging disposition that would shut out Staten Island from the benefits of Greater New-York.

Mr. Levey, counsel for the Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League, read to the Mayor a nine-page printed argument against the present bill. "Now, Mr. Mayor, the people of Brooklyn are asked to surrender their political rights and privileges, which are secured by our present charter," he said; "to take a ticket in a lottery, to give up the small measure of home rule they possess, to trust to luck that they shall get even that much back, to submit to an increased burden of taxation amounting to at least six millions of dollars, equivalent to immediately incurring a new debt of two hundred millions of dollars at the rate at which it borrows money, or rather, I should say, at the rate at which it used to borrow money before the blight of this consolidation scheme began to be felt; threatening us with alliances with municipalities trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, as your Controller has very recently stated.

"I assert that this so-called Lexow bill is the worst possible measure of legislation that could have been devised as a means of consolidation. On the one hand, it gives the people affected no voice in the matter; on the other hand, it does not allow the Commissioners to be appointed under it a free initiative in framing a proper and suitable scheme for consolidation."

Mr. Levey declared that it would be practically impossible to provide for uniform taxation and valuation in Greater New-York, owing to the widely divergent nature of the territory. He denounced the bill chiefly as leading to a condition which would keep New-York and Brooklyn in an indefinite state of suspended animation. Pending the final making of the charter, leaving the cities in the hands of governing commissions appointed by the Legislature. He made the further point that the Board of Supervisors would be called back into life.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, did not say anything specifically against the bill, but, in a general way, talked against consolidation on the ground that New-York would have to spend an enormous sum of money in providing necessary improvements for Brooklyn. He submitted statistics as to street pavements in the two cities, and said that there were 270 miles of cobble pavements in Brooklyn which would have to be replaced with improved material.

Col. Waring disclaimed being a "foreigner," and reminded the Mayor that he went to school here and lived here many years before one-half of the present population was born and before one in twenty of the foreign element had come to this city.

In conclusion, Col. Waring announced himself enthusiastically in favor of a "Greater New-York" within the present bounds of the metropolis, which were ample enough for fifty years to come, especially, he said, as the present population of 2,000,000 persons was concentrated in one-third of the municipal area.

Corporation Counsel Scott spoke for over half an hour against the bill. "Under my present lights," he said, "I am opposed to the consolidation of New-York with any outside territory."

A chorus of hisses arose around the Corporation Counsel, and he said: "I see the geese don't agree with me."

"I am afraid of a marriage of the rich city of New-York," continued the Corporation Counsel, "to a plurality of needy and impoverished wives. I am afraid if we provide for them as we should, we shall be reduced to rags and tatters. I can see how Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the fox-hunting suburb of Staten Island will profit, but I fail to find out how New-York can gain by this measure. We are told we must keep pace with Chicago. That is no reason why we should take in sand dunes and marshes."

Mr. Scott then brought up a lot of the old arguments already used in Brooklyn and before the Legislature. The vote of 1894, he said, was not conclusive. Consolidation, under the present bill, would be a "leap in the dark." There was absolutely nothing in the measure foreshadowing the nature of the charter. There should first be laid before the Mayor a comprehensive statement of the financial condition and resources of Brooklyn. The proposed consolidation commission would not be in existence, in the terms of the bill, long enough to draw a charter, and, pending the completion of their work, New-York would be governed by legislative commissions. A properly centralized government such as now existed in New-York could not be applied to the whole territory of the proposed Greater New-York. The work of drawing a charter would be a vast undertaking, and interminable confusion would meantime arise in the municipal area affected, causing New-York to be the laughing stock of the world.

The Supervisors would come back to life; there would be a host of Coroners and other county officers to tread on each other's toes, and everything would be crashing and smashing together. Then, too, the consolidation commission would be shackled by the iron-clad proviso as to equal taxation, which in the end would be found impossible of accomplishment. The debt-contracting capacity of New-York and Brooklyn would be doubled—a very dangerous thing. All this and more the Corporation Counsel told the Mayor.

William E. Rogers of the Union League Club read once more his statement to show that the annexation of Brooklyn alone would cost New-York $6,000,000 a year in taxes, to say nothing of building docks for Staten Island.

"New-York has found its docks very profitable," remarked Mr. Lynch.

Turning to the Mayor, Mr. Lynch said: "You are not to pass on this bill as a lawyer. You are to consider its benefit to New-York. If the Corporation Counsel was solicitous of the city's interest, why, in the face of the majority of 34,000 for consolidation, didn't he draft a consolidation bill and send it to Albany?

"In New-York, as in Brooklyn, the office holders are against consolidation. It is a question of the tax eaters against the taxpayers. I ask you to do your duty as Mayor of the people, and not as Mayor of the office holders. We are not merchants, ready to buy only when a good bargain is offered."

Somebody sitting next to Cyrus Clark said something about the advantages which Mr. Lynch's Bensonhurst property would get from consolidation. Mr. Lynch shook his finger at Mr. Clark. "You," he said, "are the President of the West End Association, who got Seventy-second Street paved at public expense for your own personal benefit."

Mr. Clark jumped up and shook his finger at Mr. Lynch. "You think the public taxes should be put in a trust fund," he cried, "to be applied to the improvement of your Bensonhurst property. You Brooklyn people will pay only one-third of the cost, under consolidation, of all your improvements. Here's where the grand swindle comes in." So saying, Mr. Clark flourished his arms and took his seat, first denying that he ever got any streets paved for his personal benefit.

John Jeroloman, President of the Common Council, attacked the whole scheme of consolidation. He said he was against it, because Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Staten Island were too poor to be on an equality with New-York in the matter of taxation. He said he thought New-York would do enough if she provided herself with rapid transit, a great public library, and a botanical garden. He expressed great fear that under the terms of the bill all the officials of New-York would be elected, and the Mayor would be robbed of his power of appointment. Thus, he said, good government would suffer.

"Are you afraid to let the people elect officials?" asked Mr. Parker.

Mr. Jeroloman made no reply.

Mr. Parker closed the hearing with a lengthy summing up. He took up in detail the objections of Mr. Levey, Corporation Counsel Scott, Mr. Jeroloman, and others. He said it was sublimated nonsense to say there was any danger of a satrapy—a government of legislative commission for New-York. He said that it was folly to believe the people of New-York would be so supine, so slavish, so dead, as to permit any odious legislation to be fastened on them at any stage of the proceedings pending the completion of the proposed charter and the formal establishment of the government of Greater New-York.

All measures, he said, would come before the Mayor, and any citizen, as well as the proposed Consolidation Commission, could send bills to the Legislature affecting the form of government of Greater New-York. There would be, there could be, no chance of odious or oppressive or misrepresentative government at any stage, certainly no greater than now existed or had always existed, under the present order. The present bill provided measures, terms, and conditions.

"Where are they? Show them to me," interrupted Mr. Levey.

"In the bill," declared Mr. Parker. He said county lines would not be abolished, and consequently the Supervisors would not come back to life. He reminded the Mayor that it took only fourteen months to provide the new Constitution for the whole State of New-York. "The bill does not increase New-York taxes," said Mr. Parker, "and any attempt to loot New-York can be stopped in a moment, unless New-York has gone daft.

"I do not care what becomes of the New-York tenements. It is one of the highest recommendations of this bill that it will drive the poor to the suburbs. If New-York does not properly take care of its poor, it will sink in public spirit."

Andrew H. Green, President of the Municipal Consolidation Commission, said he would submit a written argument to Mayor Strong.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN OBJECT.

They Ask Mayor Wurster to Disapprove the Bill.

Brooklyn's Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the following resolution against the Greater New-York bill:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, hereby request the Honorable Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor, to return the bill heretofore mentioned without his approval, as the same does not comply with the principles of home rule.

Alderman Doyle was the one who voted against the resolution.

Mayor Wurster will have a last public hearing upon the Greater New-York bill in the Common Council Chamber to-day at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The marriage of Miss Laura Helen Saffen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Saffen of 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to Louis H. Freedman, is announced to take place on the evening of April 14 in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the church. The best man will be C. Tracy. The ushers will be Hermann Freedman, brother of the bridegroom; Fred O'Brien, Mr. Stillman, Mr. Knox, Mr. Le Coste, and J. Bullen. Miss A. Le Coste will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Jennie Freedman, Miss Jennie Ewall, Miss Grace Green, and Miss Alta Stillwell. A reception will follow the church ceremony at the home of Mrs. J. H. Saffen, 132 West Forty-third Street.

—Mrs. Schuyler S. Wheeler of 4 West Thirty-third Street, who has been visiting in Florida, has returned to town.

—Mrs. Walter Henry Judson of 101 West Seventy-eighth Street gave an informal Easter breakfast yesterday.

—Mrs. J. Weeks Cornwall of 28 West Ninety-fourth Street will spend the Summer at Larchmont, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fredericks and the Misses Fredericks, who sailed for Europe in the latter part of March, will spend a month in London, after which they will go to Paris for a short visit.

—Invitations have been sent out for the wedding on April 15 of Miss Leonie Marie Milhau, granddaughter of Mme. Milhau of Lafayette Place, this city, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Milhau of Henry Street, Brooklyn, to Royden Woodward Vosburgh of Buffalo, N. Y. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride, and will be followed by a small reception.

PATRIARCH.

TO HAVE AN EXPERT'S AID

DIRECTOR OF NEW-YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY WELL EQUIPPED.

William Temple Hornaday, the First to Hold the Position, Has a Distinguished Record as a Practical Zoologist, a Naturalist, a Taxidermist, and a Writer—Something of His Work and Travels—His Services in Washington.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES had an interesting conversation yesterday with W. T. Hornaday, who has just been elected Director of the Zoological Park by the Executive Committee of the New-York Zoological Society.

"We have a splendid opportunity," began Mr. Hornaday, "to make here in New-York the finest zoological gardens in the world. We can borrow from the accumulated treasures of knowledge acquired by the Zoological Society in London and by the managers of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and we can avoid the mistakes necessarily made by these and other large owners of wild animals in the process of finding out the best way to keep them in captivity."

W. T. Hornaday,
Director of the New-York Zoological Gardens.

At first glance Mr. Hornaday's appearance hardly conveys the impression of a man who has shot wild animals in every tropical land in America and Asia, and who has pushed his way through thousands of miles of primeval forest in his explorations as a naturalist. A second glance, however, brings out the impression of great breadth of shoulder, unusual depth of chest, and a perfectly determined face. His smile is bright, his manner genial, and his enthusiasm when he talks about wild animals evident.

"The Directors of the New-York Zoological Society," continued Mr. Hornaday, "must first select a site for their park. It is desirable that this site shall be situated in a rolling country, so that its beauty may be brought out, and that the houses may be grouped in the manner best calculated to make the entire inclosure seem as close to nature as possible.

"It is also desirable that there should be a stream of pure water flowing through the site, as pure water is always needed to keep many birds and animals in good health. Most important of all is good drainage—not merely surface drainage, which is easy enough to secure, but the most perfect system of sewerage possible, to keep the animal houses clean and sweet at all times. I believe that there are such sites in the up-town parks, where the Directors are permitted by law to select a site."

Speaking of the future, Mr. Hornaday said:

"I have so many plans and ideas in my head to put into practice that I would be afraid to tell half of them at any one time. Take, for instance, the matter of labeling. I have never seen wild animals properly labeled in any zoological garden in the world. There ought not only to be the common name and Latin name, the species and genus and the habitat, but there ought to be some graphic way of showing the distribution of the animal.

"Look at the fullness and method of the labeling of the Jesup collection of American words in the Museum of Natural History, and you will understand how much might be left open for any one to learn at a glance, without trying to turn the object labeled into a school task."

Mr. Hornaday said he thought the public schools seemed to teach everything but zoology, which was a great pity, because no study was more interesting, especially to boys and girls.

The first Director of the New-York Zoological Society has a distinguished record as a practical zoologist, a naturalist, a taxidermist, and a writer on subjects connected with his studies.

William Temple Hornaday was born near Plainfield, Ind., Dec. 1, 1854. He attended the public school at Knoxville, Iowa, and passed some time at the Iowa Agricultural College. He received his early training as a naturalist in Prof. Ward's establishment, in Rochester.

The first expedition Mr. Hornaday made outside the confines of the United States was to Cuba, which he visited in 1875, going from there to South America, the paradise of zoologists, and traveling through a wide extent of unexplored country in the basins of the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers. While in South America he made a large collection of birds, reptiles, and fishes, which he skillfully prepared and mounted himself.

Coming back to the United States Mr. Hornaday stopped long enough in Florida to discover the existence of the Florida crocodile as a genus distinct from the alligator. He then went to Europe and made a practical study of the zoological museums of Great Britain and the Continent, leaving nothing unlearned in the science of zoology or in the art of a taxidermist which he considered worth knowing or acquiring.

Mr. Hornaday then spent three fruitful years in India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo, collecting animals of all kinds, though his bent naturally inclined him to give the preference in his studies and in the chase to quadrupeds. The results of his trip to the east was embodied in the book which he afterward published called "Two Years in the Jungle," and which quickly passed through four editions.

Returning to Rochester in 1879 Mr. Hornaday was soon afterward offered the place of chief taxidermist to the United States Museum in Washington. He accepted this place in 1882, and filled it for eight years. Many advances in the mounting of animals and in the grouping of collections are due to his influence and example while he occupied this post. He was the first taxidermist to mount quadrupeds, both large and small, in groups, with surroundings intended to represent their natural habitat. Many fine examples of this method of mounting may now be seen in the American Museum of Natural History in this city.

It was due largely to the exertions of Mr. Hornaday that Congress, in 1889, took up the idea of the establishment of a National Zoological Park in Washington under the control of the Smithsonian Institution. In two years $292,000 was appropriated for this purpose, and Mr. Hornaday held the office of Superintendent of the Zoological Park during the year 1890. At the end of that time he quietly resigned his place, as Prof. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, insisted on sweeping changes in the management of the park in accordance with his own ideas. He then went to live in Buffalo, where he became interested in real estate, to which business he has steadily devoted himself for the past five years.

When the committee of the New-York Zoological Society began to look for a director there was a general chorus from all those who were competent to form an opinion that Mr. Hornaday would be the best man for the place, if he would consent to fill it. Fortunately, the committee was able, after a slight delay, to meet Mr. Hornaday's reasonable and proper wishes in the matter, and his help and co-operation in the establishment of the new zoological garden are now secured.

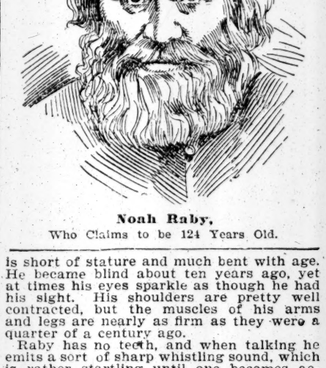
Mr. Hornaday has been an extensive contributor to magazines on natural history, and while connected with the Smithsonian Institution wrote an exhaustive work on the American bison. He wrote his first novel in 1894, which was published as a serial in a Buffalo paper, and afterward in book form, the title being: "The Man Who Became a Savage."

LONG PAST THE CENTURY MARK.

Uncle Noah Raby, Who Lives on a New-Jersey "Poor Farm."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 6.—Threescore years and ten is the allotted life of man. To add fifty-four years—a goodly age for men to live—to the allotted life, makes a person remarkable. That is the age which Noah Raby claims to have attained. Noah lives at the Poor Farm in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., and is in pretty good health, and of late years has developed a fancy for an occasional glass of rye or old applejack. Being of Southern birth, he should take corn whisky in preference to rye, but possibly his taste has become vitiated, or improved, by long absence from his native heath.

If Noah Raby is as old as he claims to be, and there are many people in Piscataway who believe his statement, he is the oldest man in the State, if not in the country. Henry G. Hummer, the Overseer of the Poor Farm, has known Raby for over fifty years, and is firm in the belief that he is at least 110 years old. "Uncle Noah," as Raby is called by his neighbors, looks to be more than a centenarian as he sits in his old-fashioned armchair by the fireside. He



Noah Raby,
Who Claims to be 124 Years Old.

is short of stature and much bent with age. He became blind about ten years ago, yet at times his eyes sparkle as though he had his sight. His shoulders are pretty well contracted, but the muscles of his arms and legs are nearly as firm as they were a quarter of a century ago.

Raby has no teeth, and when talking he emits a sort of sharp whistling sound, which is rather startling until one becomes accustomed to it. His voice is strong and clear, and his laugh hearty. He has a distinctly Southern accent.

Raby says he was born at Eatontown, Gates County, N. C., on April 1, 1772.

His mother, Sarah Raby, was a South Carolinian, while his father, who was called Andrew Bass, was an Indian. His parents were not married. His mother desired to marry when Raby was seven years old, and he was bound out to a farmer named Miles Field. Raby says that he commenced to smoke when he was six years old, and has "used whisky to nearly the same time off and on," but claims he was "never drunk but three times in his life." When he was twenty-one years old, he was hired by a widow, a Mrs. Parker, as overseer of her place for $200 a year. Next he was hired by her daughter-in-law, who also was a widow, and it was his intention to "get into her good graces and marry her," and her property, which consisted of lands and slaves, but he had a faint heart and dared not tell his love.

Raby's half brother persuaded him to go to sea, and he joined the Constitution. When he came back he asked the widow to become his better half, but she had transferred her affections to his successor as overseer, and Raby lost his chance of becoming the husband of a handsome woman and the master of a plantation.

Raby left the navy at the end of his term of enlistment. He claims that while he was at Norfolk he heard Gen. Washington speak, and "liked his manner of getting to the point directly." After Raby left the navy he worked three years in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and then came to New-Jersey, settling on the Connecticut farms, which Peter Kane owned. Then he drifted to Stelton and worked at odd jobs until about thirty years ago, when he became incapacitated for work and was sent to the Poor Farm.

The old man enjoys good health and has had no serious illness since he was eighteen years old. He sleeps in an upright position in a chair, as he is subject to a rush of blood to the head. On pleasant days he walks to the well in the yard, being guided by a wire which runs from the house. His diet is simple and consists of bread and milk, boiled rice, or fish. He weighs 100 pounds, and in his prime never weighed more than 130 pounds. "Uncle Noah" seems destined to live several years. He does not always tell the same story about his life, but sticks to his age tale.

BIG DISPLAY OF LINEN GOODS.

New Things at McCutcheon & Co.'s for the Table and for Dresses.

The firm of James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West Twenty-third Street, whose place is well known as "the linen store," is showing just at this time an unusually handsome line of goods. Linens are, of course, the specialty, and they are displayed in all varieties, but they are not the only goods displayed.

In the matter of table linen a very new thing is a round table cloth. Round dining tables are much used, but it has never before been possible to get a cloth the corners of which would not hang down too far. This difficulty has been obviated by these table cloths, which are especially woven in a variety of handsome patterns.

Another new idea in table linen is in lace inserted luncheon and dinner cloths, in which a band of insertion is so placed as to come about at the plate. The same idea is carried out in napkins to match, and in smaller cloths for tea-cloths or sideboard squares.

Linen dress goods are to be much worn this season, and for this use some handsome effects are shown in linen grounds with silk stripes. The background is in the brownish natural linen color, while the effect is lightened by the silk. These materials are shown in some very pretty green lilac and chocolate tints.

Linen grenadines are also made in pretty styles for this Spring wear, and are made up in waists especially. Some of these are in checks for this purpose. An oddity is what might be called a linen gauze, but of such firmness as to stand wear well. For wear-withstanding qualities, however, the best of this firm's line are the real handmade linen crashes for golfing and wheeling suits. These almost indestructible fabrics are also in the natural linen color.

Funeral of Miss Charlotte Hamilton.

The funeral of Miss Charlotte A. Hamilton, granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, took place yesterday from Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. Bishop Henry C. Potter officiated. He was assisted by the Revs. Frederick B. Howden and Walter Hughson. There were no pall bearers. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Long-Service Medals Presented.

The Forty-seventh Regiment paraded for review, by Gen. J. V. Meserole, in Brooklyn, last night, Col. John G. Eddy in command. After the review Gen. Meserole presented the State long-service medals to members of the regiment.

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odd and convenient pieces that you might not think of, but which are sure to please you on sight and will more than repay a visit to our richly laden stock.

Factory prices that are most tempting in novelties introduced for the country house. Marvels of ingenuity for comfort and convenience that will prove both amusing and instructive. Seekers for ideas are made welcome.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

INTO CHURCH BY WINDOW

WEARERS OF EASTER BONNETS WOULD NOT FOLLOW PASTOR.

The Door of the Gospel Mission in College Point, L. I., Could Not Be Opened, and the Congregation Was in a Quandary Until Its Spiritual Leader Arrived and Proved His Agility—Screwdriver Did the Rest.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., April 6.—While most of the persons of this village were busy figuring how to get into the saloons yesterday morning, the congregation of the Fourth Street Gospel Mission had an equally formidable problem to solve. At the hour for the morning service an unusually large number of persons had gathered to participate in the Easter services, but the front entrance to the building was closed and locked, and nobody knew where the key was. By making an ungraceful transit through a window, Pastor Schulz managed to reach the interior of the church and unscrew the door from its hinges.

It is not known yet how the door became locked, but, as the sexton declares positively that he opened it, the supposition is that the wind blew it shut and snapped the spring lock. One by one the members of the congregation gathered and waited outside. A story went around to the effect that the door had been nailed shut on the inside. Some of the congregation who arrived early sat upon the steps of the chapel and waited, while the young women discussed Easter bonnets. Pastor Schulz finally arrived, but his arrival had no effect upon the door. It was as stubborn as ever, and the sexton, who had the key, could not then be found.

"I should think some of you men folks could get in the window," suggested the owner of a flowery Easter bonnet.

The "men folks," with the exception of the pastor, all happened to be either very stout or very short, and they looked themselves over dubiously. Their gaze finally settled upon the pastor, who, it was very evident, was the only one capable of being squeezed through the window. Seeing that there was no escape, Pastor Schulz consented to make the attempt. He borrowed a heavy cane from one of the members, and prying the fastening loose, started to climb through the aperture.

"Give me a boost, please," said he, and he was shot into the window as though from a circus catapult. Even then the front door did not open. After a few minutes the pastor's face appeared at the window with an explanation that the spring lock upon the door was as unmanageable from the inside as from the outside.

This caused consternation, and there was a division among the waiting congregation as to whether they should follow the pastor through the window or rescue him and go home. The heads with the Easter bonnets shook negatively at the former proposition, and the latter one would probably have been acted upon had not somebody produced a screwdriver and suggested taking the door off its hinges. This was found to be practicable from inside the building, and the screwdriver was handed to Pastor Schulz.

For a while there was silence, save for the low scraping of the screwdriver and the grunts of the pastor. Then the door swung loose, was lifted out of the way, and the congregation poured in in triumph. The services, though long delayed, were gone through with in abbreviated form.

Pastor Schulz's exercise had given him new energy, and he preached an unusually eloquent sermon. He made no reference, however, to the difficulty that had just been overcome.

The window through which Pastor Schulz entered is a small one, and looks scarcely large enough to admit a good-sized dog. It is about seven feet from the ground.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY'S DINNER.

Given Last Night to Mark the Paas Festival.

The St. Nicholas Society gave a dinner at Delmonico's last night in honor of the Paas Festival. It was under the charge of the Stewards of the society, Edward King, President; Abraham Van Santvoord, Austen G. Fox, William Carpender, B. Aymar Sands, Henry C. Swords, and Stanley W. Dexter.

Over 100 members of the society were present, among them E. S. Bogart, George W. Baldwin, George De Witt, Cornelius Du Bois, Le Roy H. Edgar, George D. Farrar, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Frederic Gallatin, Dr. J. W. Gould, Charles T. Haviland, John B. Ireland, Charles Isham, J. M. Montgomery, F. H. Ogden, Charles Schermerhorn, and William J. Van Arsdale.

Although the dinner was an informal one, speeches were made by John Kendrick Bangs, Park Commissioner William A. Stiles, James W. Alexander, Fordham Morris, Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, and Frederic de Peyster.

St. Benedict's Home Fair.

A bazaar in aid of St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children at Rye, N. Y., conducted by the Colored Catholic Church of St. Benedict the Moor, this city, was opened last night in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. It will last two weeks. The bazaar is under the direction of the Rev. John E. Burke, and he is assisted by the ladies of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the churches of St. Stephen and the Epiphany, as well as the Vincent de Paul Society. Father Laville opened the fair. One night will be devoted to the mail carriers, and will be known as "Postal Night." A bicycle will be voted to the most popular mail carrier. The Patronesses include Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George V. Hecker, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Astor, Bristed, Mrs. Charles Oelrich, Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, Miss Leary, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. H. F. McCreery, and Mrs. Cammeyer.

Mr. Lawrence's Will Contested.

The Clerk of the Surrogate's Court yesterday received notice of contest of the will of Byran Lawrence, who died on March 10 last at 52 East Seventy-second Street. The contestants are Courtney and William Kennneley, grandsons of Mr. Lawrence, to whom was bequeathed $500 each under the will. The grandsons alleged that the will offered for probate is not the last will, that it was not executed in accordance with the laws of the State, that the testator was not of sound mind when he executed the will, and that it contains repugnant clauses and creates trusts and provisions which are illegal. Mr. Lawrence left an estate valued at $605,000. After providing for his wife, he made about thirty charitable bequests to churches and hospitals of from $1,000 to $10,000 each.

Mrs. Thurow at Headquarters.

Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the former Lexow witness, on whose evidence Capt. Doherty and Sergts. Jordan, Liebers, Parkerson, and McKenna of the Fifth Street Station were dismissed from the department nearly two years ago, was at Police Headquarters yesterday morning with her husband. They were a long time with Commissioner Andrews. Mr. Andrews said he was investigating to see whether the officers could be retried.

Blind Man on Trial for Murder.

William Kenney, who is blind, was placed on trial for murder in the first degree yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. He is accused of killing Conrad Beiber at the lodging house 111 Elizabeth Street, on Christmas night. He returned to the lodging house drunk that night and quarreled with Beiber. Many talesmen objected to trying Kenney because of his blindness, and the jury was not completed.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the annual election of Trustees and officers of St. Patrick's Cathedral, held at the cathedral rooms, Madison Avenue, yesterday, the following Trustees were elected: Frederic R. Coudert, Dr. E. L. Keyes, and John G. Agar, for a term of three years, to succeed Joseph Dillon, Adrian Iselin, and Henry Amy, whose terms had expired. M. C. Bouvier and James S. Carney were re-elected as Auditors. The Inspectors of Election were Joseph Dillon and George B. Coleman.

—Magistrate Crane, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, discharged from custody John Torpie and Edward Mayer, the two boys who were arrested on Good Friday on the complaint of the Rev. Dr. W. A. Gardiner, pastor of the Church of the Holy Comforter, on West Houston Street. The boys stoned the church, destroyed $35 worth of stained-glass windows, and broke up the Good Friday services. The boys were penitent and wept. They promised they would never offend again.

—The Excise Board heard a protest yesterday by Capt. McKirvey of the East Fifth Street Police Station against renewing the license of Cooper Union Hotel, which Capt. McKirvey raided on the night of April 2, arresting the proprietors and forty-nine guests on the ground that the place was used as a resort for immoral purposes. The board dismissed the protest, and granted a renewal of the hotel's excise license.

—At the annual election for officers of the Irish Emigrant Society, held at 51 Chambers Street yesterday, the following officers were elected: President—James Rorke; First Vice President—Robert J. Hoguet; Second Vice President—James McMahon; Third Vice President—James G. Johnson; Recording Secretary—Jeremiah J. Campion; Corresponding Secretary—James R. Floyd; Treasurer—Joseph A. Kernan.

—The last lecture of this season's course under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will take place this evening at Carnegie Hall, when Congressman Amos J. Cummings will lecture on "Horace Greeley." This occasion will also be the anniversary exercises of the association, and a musical and literary programme has been arranged.

—The fourteenth annual dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Friday evening, April 10. Representatives from the Faculty and the Board of Trustees of the school and many distinguished alumni are expected to be present.

—Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy yesterday on the body of the man found dead Sunday at the Broadway Central Hotel. Death was due to heart disease. The man was registered as E. A. Cooper, Allentown, Penn., though nothing further has been learned about his identity.

—Surveyor John C. McGuire, Deputy Collector Randolph H. Brown, John C. Sage of the Naval Office, and Special Treasury Agent Cross, who were recently appointed a commission to revise the rules governing the customs drawback system, organized for work at the Custom House yesterday.

—There will be held this afternoon, from 4 until 6, in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, 49 West Twentieth Street, an exhibition of specimens of needlework, including sewing done by the children of the Industrial School of the church.

—A special meeting of the patronesses of the Harlem Charity Festival will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles Blandy, 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

—Thirty-two park patrolmen were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday for promotion to the place of Roundsmen. The candidates were examined in writing and dictation and in the rules of the Police Department.

—The Commercial Cable Company is advised that communication with Jersey is interrupted by the English route. Telegrams can be sent by midnight boat or by wire via France.

—The Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street, will have an exhibition of Japanese prints Thursday evening at 9.

Brooklyn.

—Application was made to Justice Clement yesterday to change the place of trial from Queens County of several suits against the City of Brooklyn for damages for alleged injuries to property by the city aqueduct. The ground is that a fair trial cannot be had in Queens County. Decision was reserved.

—Corporation Counsel Burr went to Albany yesterday to argue before the Court of Appeals the case of Corrigan against the City of Brooklyn. Corrigan was removed from the charge of the Truants' Home and is endeavoring to be reinstated.

—The Leroux jewels, seized by the United States authorities in 1893, will be sold at auction in the Federal Building by United States Marshal Hayden, April 22. They consist of watches, diamonds, bracelets, earrings, rings, and scarfpins.

—James Kerby, ex-Superintendent of the St. Johnland County Farm, was arrested Saturday night for driving a horse and wagon on the bicycle path on the Ocean Parkway. He was fined $5 by Justice Steers.

—President Seth Low of Columbia College was yesterday elected a Vestryman of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Street.

—Joseph Jefferson will lecture on "Dramatic Art" this afternon before the students of the Pratt Institute.

Long Island.

—School moneys for the second Queens County Commissioner District have been apportioned by School Commissioner Cooley. The total for the district is $14,069.97.

—The man who was killed by a freight train in Jamaica Saturday night was identified yesterday as George Miller, fifty-two years old, a Jamaica peddler.

—Daniel Ludlam, ninety years old, fell while crossing the Long Island Railroad tracks at Jamaica yesterday and injured his arm.

—Alonzo Smith of Islip, who had the contract for deepening and widening Brown's River, Sayville, has finished the work.

—One hundred dollars has been expended for new books for the Sea Cliff Public Library.

—The annual election of the Tamaqua Wheelmen of Jamaica will be held this evening.

—The final number in the Jamaica library lecture course was given last evening.

Yonkers.

—Mrs. Margaret M. Smith of Palisade Avenue has retained A. M. Potter to look into her claims to the property of Patrick McMahon, who died in Melbourne, Australia, worth several millions of dollars. She believes he was her brother. He died leaving no family, his wife having died several years before. Mrs. Smith's brother of the same name went to Australia many years ago, and when she last heard from him he was prospering.

—The Boys' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has elected sixteen new members and the following officers: President—Reed Osborn; First Vice President—John Chase; Second Vice President—William Wigley; Recording Secretary—Anton Koch; Corresponding Secretary—Ar

Tuesday
April 7-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FRANCHISE STILL UNSOLD

ANOTHER HITCH IN FIGHT OF THE PEOPLE'S TRACTION COMPANY.

Second Injunction Obtained in the Interest of the Huckleberry System Against the Controller Postponing the Sale—Some Sharp Words Directed to ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Who Is Charged with Trying to Run Reform Administration.

There was another hitch yesterday in the fight which the People's Traction Company is making for the franchise created by the Board of Aldermen for a railroad line in the annexed district. The Union Railroad Company, or Huckleberry system, which has been opposing the People's Traction Company, mainly through its ally, the Southern Boulevard Company, succeeded, through the intercession of James A. Ferguson, a taxpayer, and Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the Huckleberry system, in getting a second injunction restraining the Controller from selling the franchise.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan appeared personally in the matter. The injunction was obtained from Justice Smyth in Part II., Special Term of the Supreme Court. The result was that there was no sale of the franchise.

This is the franchise that was originally put up Oct. 9, 1895. Some weeks before a representative of the Huckleberry system had announced that his road would make no opposition to the creation of the franchise. Its allies, however, appeared as bidders before the Controller. The result was that the People's Traction Company bid up as high as 95 and 97 per cent. of the gross receipts. This, it claims, was the limit of the legal bidding. Under protest, however, it went on with the bidding until more than 6,000 per cent. was recorded. The matter was taken into the courts, an injunction was obtained, and after long litigation, Judge Beekman decided that the 95 and 97 per cent. bid of the People's Traction Company was the legal one.

The sale was then put down before the Controller for a week ago yesterday, but it was adjourned for one week at the request of the Corporation Counsel, who wanted time to consider the question of taking an appeal.

The matter came up in the Controller's office at noon yesterday. There were a number of lawyers present, including David F. Cohalan and A. B. Boardman, who represented the People's Traction Company, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, who represented the opponents. The injunction issued earlier in the day by Justice Smyth was served on the Controller.

The Controller then read an opinion from Corporation Counsel Scott which, after reciting the history of the case, concluded as follows:

> Under these circumstances I advise you to further adjourn the sale until the questions presented shall have been argued and decided by the Appellate Division, for I deem it to be a matter of importance to the city, and perhaps, in this particular case, as in cases that may hereafter arise, that the point may be settled whether or not 100 per cent. of the gross receipts is the total bid that can be made or received upon such a sale.
>
> The representatives of the People's Traction Company presented to the court a very strong argument, and many reasons why they could well afford to bid 100 per cent. upon that portion of their line which is projected to run within the City of New-York, and if it be true that any company can afford to pay 100 per cent. for such a privilege, I can see no reason why it cannot be, under the same circumstances, equally true that a company cannot be compelled to pay more than 100 per cent.
>
> You will observe that the People's Traction Company, who, under the decision of Judge Beekman, are the successful bidders upon said sale, can lose nothing by such an adjournment, except the very slight delay which will result from the determination of the appeal.
>
> If Judge Beekman's decision should be affirmed and his reasons for it approved, then the People's Traction Company are now entitled to have the franchise struck down to them, and nothing can deprive them of this right.
>
> If, on the other hand, the General Term should be of opinion that the contention on behalf of the city was well founded, then, by now awarding the franchise to the People's Traction Company at their bid of 100 per cent., the city would lose an advantage which it might gain by continuing the sale.

Lawyer Cohalan pointed out that in his opinion the Corporation Counsel would go into court practically committed to the same opinion as the Huckleberry Road, which he said was the real instigator of the injunction. The People's Traction Company, he said, had not been cited as a defendant in the matter, and the desire was to leave it out in the cold.

Controller Fitch said he would not allow Mr. Cohalan to attack the Corporation Counsel, who was not present.

Mr. Sheehan denied that he had ever consulted with the Corporation Counsel about the matter. Mr. Cohalan then said, in rather angry tones:

"The situation is just this, Mr. Sheehan. Your brother is running the Tammany Hall organization, and you are trying to run the reform administration. Where do the people come in? The people in Buffalo did not agree with you, neither did the people in Albany, but you will find that there are laws here for you. You cannot go into any such scheme. We will stop you. You dared not appear in court last week for this injunction because Justice Beekman, who knows all about the matter, was sitting."

Mr. Sheehan said he would conduct his business as he saw fit.

Ferdinand Sohmer, who is interested in the People's Traction Company, jumped up and declared that it was the Controller's place to nip any scheme in the bud that was not right.

Mr. Boardman made a legal objection to any further postponement of the sale. The Controller ended the matter for the time being by adjourning the sale until next Monday.

Mr. Cohalan, representing the Traction Company, made the following statement yesterday afternoon:

> The Southern Boulevard Company made an application to Justice Beekman on Saturday last for a stay pending an appeal from his decision and the application was refused. I did not ascertain this fact until after the proceedings before the Controller to-day. The fact was not disclosed by the Huckleberry people this morning, when they appeared before the Controller.
>
> This action of Ferguson against the Controller is clearly another attempt of the Huckleberry Road to prevent the building of any railroad in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards by the People's Traction Company, and to tighten its monopolistic hold on that large and rapidly growing portion of the city. As was pointed out this morning by the counsel to the People's Traction Company, this action of Ferguson against the Controller seeks to prevent the said People's Traction Company from being heard in court.
>
> As the Corporation Counsel in the former injunction suit took the position that more than 100 per cent. of the gross receipts could be bid for the franchise, and as this is the position taken by the Huckleberry people in the present (Ferguson) action, the only parties in court will agree on both the facts and the law, and the result will be that such relief as they unite in asking for will probably be granted by the Court.
>
> The facts in the matter have all been before the Court, the issues have all been tried before Justice Beekman, and a decision has been handed down by him after the parties interested had all been heard at length before him.
>
> The present injunction is only an attempt to evade the decision of the Supreme Court already made, and to longer delay the awarding of the franchise to the People's Traction Company. Action will be made by the People's Traction Company for leave to intervene as a defendant in the Ferguson action, which is returnable on Friday next, before Justice Lawrence.
>
> The sale will probably be adjourned again next Monday.

HE LIVED ON PUNCH AND JUDY.

Death of the Man Who First Made Them Famous in This Country.

BOSTON, April 6.—Samuel Murdock, who died last week at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in this city, was the originator of the Punch and Judy show in the United States, and as such his name is entitled to more of immortality than falls to the lot of the ordinary showman.

Mr. Murdock was fifty-eight years old, and during nearly half of that time he conducted a Punch and Judy just inside the West Street gate of Boston Common. He first saw his little friends thirty years ago, when the Beck Brothers, London acrobats, introduced them to Americans. They employed Mr. Murdock to assist in the manipulation of the dolls. The reed trick, which is employed to make the figures apparently speak, was sedulously concealed from him, but he mastered it, and when the Becks departed he set up in business for himself.

Besides his station in the Common, he was annually engaged by the city authorities to entertain the school children on the Fourth of July, and proprietors of shore resorts paid him liberally to exhibit in their precincts. During his prime he traveled throughout the country, and people in the principal cities will be recalled by announcement of his death to the pleasure he gave them in youth.

One of Mr. Murdock's most famous engagements was at the Boston Museum, almost a generation ago, when he was employed by Mr. Field at $50 per week to give his Punch and Judy in the London Street scene in "Aurora Floyd." The hit was tremendous. The first night he was only allowed a few minutes, the second night a little more, and the third night Mr. Field told him to take all the time he wanted. He was the genuine English Punch and Judy, with none of the modern cheap features about it. The marionettes which he used and those in general use throughout the country bear his name, and were made by Mrs. Murdock, who survives her husband.

The last few years have not been very prosperous ones for the Murdocks; their business has languished, and little remains but the brief business afforded by the Autumnal county fairs. Mr. Murdock was, nevertheless, full of cheerfulness to the last. His last recorded words, after the pneumonia seized him, were in answer to an order to appear in Chelsea with his show on the 11th—"Tell them I'll be there."

William Q. Judge's Will Filed.

The will of the Theosophist, William Q. Judge, was filed for probate with the Surrogate yesterday. It is dated May 12, 1891, and by it Ella M. Judge, his wife, is appointed executrix, and Emil August Hersheimer executor. Mrs. T. Campbell Ver Planck and Emil August Hersheimer, who were students with the deceased in Theosophy, are bequeathed "The Path," a magazine. In case of the death of either of these persons, the property is to go to the survivor. All moneys from Theosophical sources are bequeathed to Mr. Hersheimer and Alexander Fullerton, for the uses of Theosophy. He bequeaths insurance money to his wife, two paintings to friends, and the residue of his estate to the Aryan Theosophical Society of New-York, to his sisters, Alice, Mary, and Emily Hughes Judge, and to his wife.

His will directs that his body be cremated. This was done.

William E. Midgeley on Trial.

Only six jurors were secured yesterday in Part II., General Sessions, for the trial of William E. Midgeley, the former President of the American Casualty Insurance and Surety Company, charged with having converted to his use three years ago a four-thousand-dollar check belonging to the company. Other indictments for the alleged wrecking of the company are pending against Henry Harton Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, and against Vincent R. Schenck.

DO NOT WANT STATE AID

METHODISTS ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR SECTARIAN WORK.

Their New-York Conference Gives Voice to the Protestant View Regarding Aid from the Public Treasuries—Services in Memory of Departed Ministers—Work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the sessions of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Union Church, in West Forty-eighth Street. About 400 persons were present at the devotional services at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

When the regular business of the conference was resumed at 9 o'clock, Bishop W. X. Ninde, the presiding officer, asked Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, President of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, to address the meeting. Mrs. Fisk, who met with a warm greeting, said that the society is doing excellent work in the religious and industrial education of women.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe introduced the following resolution:

> Whereas, We learn that the House of Representatives, by a large majority, has refused to grant further appropriations to certain sectarian schools which for years have been supported at an average annual expense to the Treasury of the United States of $250,000; and,
>
> Whereas, The bill as it passed the House is soon to be acted upon by the Senate; therefore, Resolved, That the New-York Conference of 390 ministers of the Gospel, representing 150,000 members, adherents and fellow-heirs of the Methodist doctrines and history, representing 10,000,000 communicants and adherents in this Republic, most heartily approve the action of the House of Representatives, and we earnestly request the Senate to promptly pass the bill and the President to sign it, so that this great wrong committed against the taxpayers of this country and against the very spirit of the National Constitution may cease forever.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary of the Conference to the President of the United States and the President of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, the entire conference standing up and singing "America."

The Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, in speaking to Chaplain McCabe's resolution, said:

> I fully sympathize with the purposes of this resolution, but at one point I am embarrassed. While you are guarding against the aggressiveness of sectarianism, you are leaving an open door to secular and private colleges to enter the Treasury. In this State the colleges founded by the churches are properly excluded from State aid, but colleges included under that head can offer free tuition by money of the State, and take away from your colleges your brightest young minds.
>
> The leading colleges of this country were founded by the churches. In guarding against an evil we must be careful not to encourage the present tendency in certain quarters to secularize education. The safest place for our young people is in the colleges of the Christian churches.

The Rev. James King, in speaking in favor of the resolution, said:

> This conference does not need to be assured that my relationship to the question of sectarian appropriations by the National Government has been such that, unless I am a stupid student, I ought to know something of the present situation.
>
> The National Government entered, years ago, upon the dangerous policy of dividing funds from the taxes of the people among the different denominations for sectarian instruction among the Indians. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Omaha, in 1892, was the first denomination, by its highest representative authority, to instruct its missionary societies to withdraw from the receipt of funds by the National Government for its denominational work among the Indians. The Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Congregational, the Unitarian Churches, the Friends, and almost all the other denominations in receipt of these funds, withdrew, leaving the Roman Catholics to stand alone in their application for funds for the present year. The committee on Indian Affairs reported to the House of Representatives an appropriation for the Roman Catholics, which substantially would constitute a union of the State and a Church. The House of Representatives struck out this appropriation by a vote of 93 to 64. This bill is now before the Senate, and, judging from the past attitude of the Senate, it will ratify this action, despite the fact that great pressure is being brought to bear upon Senators by the representatives of the one Church mentioned.
>
> The Secretary of the Interior last year proposed the cutting down of these appropriations 20 per cent. each year, until, at the end of five years, they should be discontinued, but it is no greater hardship for the Roman Catholic Church to pay its own bills for sectarian propagation among the Indians than it is for the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Congregational, and other Churches.
>
> The time has arrived for the absolute dissolution of partnership between the United States Government and the sects, and this Conference of Methodist ministers, representing the great denomination which was the first to take action concerning the principle here involved of the absolute separation of Church and State, ought by unanimous and rising vote to send its protest and petition to the United States Senate, if may be to stiffen the courage of statesmen upon this vital question.

Chaplain McCabe, in reply to Dr. Day, said he did not think that the conference should mix up State affairs with National affairs. He added:

> While there is every possibility that the bill will pass the Senate, we ought to back up our leaders and tell them to push it through with a whoop and a hurrah.

The resolution, as stated before, was then put to the meeting and was adopted unanimously.

The memorial services for the ministers who have died since the last conference were then held. Among the ministers mentioned was the Rev. James Birch, who died last night at Poughkeepsie.

The Rev. John S. Willdridge of Brooklyn applied for admission to the conference. He was formerly in the Presbyterian ministry.

The Rev. Dr. King asked that the application be referred to the Committee on Ministerial Qualifications, with instructions to report to-day.

The afternoon session was devoted to the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society. Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson presided.

Mrs. S. J. Herber presented the annual report of the Conference Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The report showed that $4,761.76 had been contributed by the fifty-six branches of the Society already established in the New-York Conference. The society supports 152 missionaries, and reaches 14,000 pupils in schools and 60,000 patients in its hospitals and dispensaries annually. Mrs. Herber expressed the wish that all Churches would establish a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and aid in the good work.

The Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham, who is a missionary in British India, made an address describing missionary work in that country.

The anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was observed in the evening.

THE CLAIM OF NEW-YORK STATE.

Allowed by the Court of Claims to the Amount of $144,114.94.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment for $144,114.94, in favor of the State of New-York, for advances made to the United States during the war. The case was decided June 8, 1891, the court allowing $91,320.84 on a claim made for $131,188.02. The United States, as well as the State of New-York, appealed to the Supreme Court on Jan. 6, 1896. The Supreme Court held that the State was entitled to the amount allowed by the Court of Claims, and to an additional sum of $39,867.19, which had been disallowed by that court.

While the Supreme Court agreed with the lower court as to the $91,320.84, it reversed the judgment, and by this reversal the State was deprived of interest on the original judgment, amounting to $12,926.97. Senator Hill, counsel for the State of New-York, made a motion in the Supreme Court that the judgment reversing the Court of Claims decision be amended so as to affirm instead of reverse the Court of Claims, in order that the State might not be deprived of interest. Upon this motion the Supreme Court made the following order:

> On consideration of the motion to reform the judgment in these cases, it is now here ordered that said motion be, and the same is hereby denied, without prejudice to an application in the Court of Claims, in respect to the matter in question.

When the case went back to the Court of Claims the State was represented by Richard R. McMahon, as no Senator or Representative can practice there. Mr. McMahon's argument was that the effect of the order of the Supreme Court upon the motion to reform their judgment was twofold—it gave the State a right to apply for interest on the original judgment, and it remitted to the Court of Claims the legal question involved in the application. The Court of Claims took the same view of the subject, and decided that the State was entitled to the interest, which, together with the original judgment, and the amount added thereto by the Supreme Court, made $144,114.94.

LABOR COST OF MANUFACTURES.

Carroll D. Wright Exposes the Fallacy of Some Popular Figures.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A signed editorial article by Carroll D. Wright, leading the March bulletin of the Department of Labor, exposes the fallacy of a statement which has been going the rounds of the press for the past two or three years purporting to give the relation of wages to cost of production, generally appearing in the following form:

> Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the National Labor Statistician, has figured that the average rate of wages per year paid in the United States is $347, and the average product of each laborer is valued at $1,888. This gives the employer 82.2 per cent., while the man who does the work and produces the results is allowed a paltry 17.8 per cent. In spite of our boasted free country and high wages, the fact remains that the proportion of the proceeds of his labor paid to the American workingman is smaller by far than that paid to any other workingman in any civilized or uncivilized country on the globe.

Mr. Wright, in the editorial article, shows that some amateur statistician has taken the aggregate wages from the census of 1880, and dividing them by total number of employes, has found a quotient of $347. From other tables of the same census, dividing the aggregate value of products by the number of employes the quotient, $1,888, gives the product per employe. The assumption is then made that the difference between these figures goes to the employer, no account whatever being taken of the cost of materials, deterioration &c.

Mr. Wright then takes the figures of the eleventh census, that of 1890, to show what the real facts are. By similar calculations he finds that the gross product per capita for the number of employes engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was $2,204, and the average wages were $445. Instead of the difference, $1,759, going to the employer, he shows, as a matter of fact, that of the total product per capita 20.18 per cent. went to labor, 55.08 per cent. for materials, and 24.74 per cent. to miscellaneous expenses, salaries, interest, profits, &c.

No Money for Mr. Constable.

A letter was read before the Board of Estimate yesterday from Superintendent Constable saying he could not afford to hire his office in the municipal district and pay for it out of his salary account. Mr. Constable took occasion to declare that his Inspectors have too much to do and he has not enough of them. He said if the city is to be spared a repetition of the Hudson Street horror, where four persons lost their lives, the facilities of his department should be increased and the transfer of the money necessary to pay the rent for the office would hamper him further. "Well, if he cannot save $2 a day out of his appropriation, he had better go without his office," said Mr. Fitch. "Yes, I think so," chimed in the Mayor.

STOLEN GOODS CLAIMED

OWNERS FOR THE HOARD SEIZED AT MRS. DE FIGANIERE'S.

Two Wagons Needed to Remove the Miscellaneous Assortment to the Police Station—The Woman to be Arraigned in Court To-day—Employer Vouches for Her Son as Honest—Evidence Against Other Young Prisoners.

Annie C. De Figanière, who was arrested as a receiver of stolen goods at 256 West Twenty-seventh Street on Saturday, will to-day have a hearing in the Jefferson Market Police Court, with the lads who, Detectives Schaffer, Gray, and Rohrig say, sold to her articles they stole from wagons and stores.

The young prisoners are John De Figanière, the woman's son, who it is believed will be released, as he worked in a factory and is championed as honest by his employer; James Troy, Mason Porter, and Thomas or "Tip" Cleary. All except John De Figanière are identified by the police with the Tenth Avenue, "Modoc," "Lava Beds," and "Valley" "gangs." If what is told of them is true, they are of the exasperating, mosquito class of young evildoers difficult to catch, but so industrious that if they confine their operations to one precinct the police commander's life is without charm because of constant complaints of petty depredations.

Mrs. De Figanière, when the police made a descent on her place and found all sorts of property which has since in part been claimed as stolen, was stubborn in denial that she had been dishonest. She has since made a more true but qualified statement about the possession of the articles, and her dealings with Troy, Porter, Cleary, and others not yet arrested.

Her house, or rather "fence," is a rattle-trap shanty with a dilapidated peaked roof. Entrance is had by outside stairs. The dwelling is typical of hundreds of squatter residences which have been demolished when property has been improved.

The property found in it was worth, when new and undamaged, about $2,000. It needed two wagons to remove it to the Captain's room at the West Twentieth Street Station House, where it was displayed to secure identification yesterday. No such collection has ever been exhibited before in this city.

It consisted of apparel, peanuts, dry goods, a magic lantern, over 300 keys, a slungshot, loaf sugar, a pinfire revolver, candies, books, butter in tubs and packages, stationery, furs, provisions, parlor rifle, wine and liquors by the dozen, twenty empty pocketbooks, tinware, cheap jewelry, tailor-made suits for women, buttons, two dozen umbrellas, new and second-hand, and musical instruments.

These claimants for articles stolen from wagons and stores had been registered at the Sixteenth Precinct Station House last evening:

The Drummond Express Company.
American Baptist Publication Society.
Charles Meyers, butcher, West Forty-fourth Street.
James E. Balch, laundryman.
Sterling Laundry.
H. O'Neil & Co., dry goods.
Charles E. Abbott, baker.
F. Westenheimer, butcher.
A. G. Hamilton, shoemaker.
John Irwin, men's furnishing goods.
Macmillan & Co., books.
F. Kraus, dry goods.
Louis Hommedieu, grocer.
Valentine Fink, provisions.
Charles Murray, glassware.

Their identifications accounted for about one-quarter of the stock on hand, but effort will be made by Capt. Thomas to secure more complainants. It is said that a direct charge of larceny can be made against Cleary, and it was because he was suspected and followed to Mrs. De Figanière's with a package that the raid was made. His brother has a police record.

So far the police have not obtained from the young prisoners any statement that Mrs. De Figanière incited them to crime or any knowledge of the amount she paid them for stolen articles, except that she was mean and disposed to haggle. The arrests, Capt. Thomas said, did not establish that any of the prisoners was a house or a flat thief, and no article of jewelry of any value was found or heard of.

Mrs. De Figanière, who is also known by her maiden name, Annie C. Griffin, is an American, forty-five years old. She has good manners and address, but a keen face. She is illiterate. Her husband, Frederick J. De Figanière, who was an insurance and real estate agent, died several years ago. The woman has means, as she owns the house that the police term a thieves' headquarters, and the property at 2,314 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Her papers show that she has held, and holds, real estate in Flushing, L. I.; Ocean County, N. J.; Burlington County, N. J.; Newark, N. J., and North Haven, N. Y.

Auctioneer Lindenborn Not Held.

At the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Fraudulent Auctions, charges were preferred against David Lindenborn, auctioneer, of 7 and 9 East Twentieth Street, having for their object the revocation of Lindenborn's license. They were investigated before Magistrate Crane, and were dismissed. Contemporaneous with these charges, two criminal proceedings were instituted at Jefferson Market Police Court, before City Magistrate Crane. The complainant was James Thomas Robinson, who is in the employ of W. & J. Sloane, and who, at the instance of the association, purchased two rugs at an auction sale held at Lindenborn's place March 6. One of these rugs was sold at $25, and the other at $10, which were shown to be actually worth $35 and $12 respectively. It is claimed that Lindenborn made misrepresentations as to these rugs, by stating that the former was worth $100 and the latter was worth $35. The hearing was held before Magistrate Crane March 24, and yesterday he handed down a decision in favor of Lindenborn, dismissing both charges.

MRS. BELMONT'S WEDDING GIFT.

Her Husband's Newport Real Estate and Other Property.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 6.—Oliver H. P. Belmont has transferred to Alva E. Belmont, his wife, all his real estate in Newport, including Belcourt, his palatial villa, and stable, and other valuable lands, said to be worth nearly half a million dolars. The contents of Belcourt are also included.

It is understood that Mr. Belmont has also made Mrs. Belmont a present of his famous Gray Craig Park, in Middletown, with house, breeding stables, and other buildings. It is said to be a wedding gift to Mrs. Belmont. The entire property is worth nearly $1,000,000.

Two cottage rentals were announced today, Andrew C. Dulles of Philadelphia has taken the O'Donnell cottage, Ochre Point Avenue, and Mrs. J. B. Trevor of New-York has taken Pinard Cottage No. 5 for next season. Both Mr. Dulles and Mrs. Trevor will be new-comers into Newport's Summer society.

Mrs. Sarah Whitall of Philadelphia has taken the Emmons cottage, Conanicut, for the coming Summer.

LAWYERS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

Will Oppose a Bill to Prevent Them from Being Referees.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 6.—A copy of a bill that is pending in the Legislature that prevents lawyers from being appointed referees in foreclosure and partition suits in Queens County and several other counties in the State, and makes the Sheriff the only official a Court can appoint to take testimony in such proceedings, was used as a football by the Queens County Bar Association to-day.

The lawyers denounced the measure as a direct blow at their profession, and appointed a committee of five members to go to Albany and oppose the measure. They also took a retaliatory step by appointing another committee of five to investigate the office of Sheriff Doht of Queens County for the purpose of learning the sources and amount of that official's revenue.

The committee was also instructed to suggest in its report any reforms that it thinks are needed in the office.

Physicians to Dine at the Waldorf.

The Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the New-York University will eat its twenty-fifth annual dinner at the Waldorf this evening. After the dinner, it will hold its thirtieth annual business meeting for the election of officers.

For Cough Medicine and Coffins.

The Board of Estimate appropriated $10,000 yesterday to buy new assessment maps for the Tax Department, and $375 was given to Harlem Hospital "for cough medicines and coffins."

SOROSIS LACKS HARMONY

FAIR MEMBERS DISSATISFIED WITH BACK SEATS.

Two Rules Which Did Not Work for Good at Yesterday's Meeting at the Waldorf—Luncheon Stole a March on Tardy Members—Mrs. Charlotte J. Bell Cut Off Short in the Reading of Her Paper—Mrs. Barr Opposes Women's Clubs.

Sorosis held the first meeting of her new year yesterday. She celebrated the occasion by putting in operation for the first time a new law, and in enforcing an old one, which at times since it was made, a little more than a year ago, has caused her many trials and much vexation of spirit.

The meeting, if at all emblematic of those to follow during the year, was a most auspicious one. Never did sunny skies or a warm Spring day bring in more fine-looking women in handsome gowns than came from under the leaden clouds and chilly winds into the light and cheer of the Waldorf ballroom.

The doors to this room were thrown open to those who did not partake of the luncheon, which is served previous to the meeting a little after 2 o'clock. There was an exclamation of surprise and disappointment as this was done.

"What a shame!" exclaimed one of the women outside, dismally voicing the sentiment of her neighbors.

The room was almost completely filled with the Sorosians who had lunched together, and only the back and least desirable seats were unoccupied. That is where the new law came in.

Hitherto there have been a goodly number of Sorosis members who did not care to take part in the luncheon which precedes the monthly feast of reason, but—and this practice was spoken of with emphasis—they, like the wise virgins, but not exactly on the same principles, perhaps, came early, and while their sisters ate they took possession of all the front seats.

Now Sorosis has made a law, and the wise maids and matrons are they who come for their luncheon, and they get the first choice of seats.

The old law enforced was the one in regard to keeping the readers of papers to a certain allotted time. Sorosis made the law and then certain of her members thought it should be waived when a favorite Sorosian was reading. As there is a great deal of sisterly love in Sorosis, and each and every member occupies a warm spot in the heart of each and every other member, matters gave promise of being complicated.

Mrs. Helmuth, as President, held firmly to the law and her gavel, and everything seemed to have been settled last year. But yesterday the old trouble came up again. Mrs. Charlotte J. Bell, a charming little lady with soft gray curls falling around her face, had miscalculated the time of her paper. Down came the gavel.

"I move that Mrs. Bell be allowed time to finish her paper," said the Rev. Phebe Hanna ford, another sweet-faced woman, whom Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton calls "St. Phebe." The time law has seemed to Mrs. Hannaford from the first an insult to her friends, and she has opposed it strenuously, despite the fact that she is an instructor in parliamentary law, and that her efforts were not exactly in accordance with the methods they suggest.

"Ladies," said Mrs. Helmuth, "this is very hard for me. You have made this law; now shall we put it aside and have the paper read at all? In favor will please answer in the affirmative."

"Yes," came from a few straggling voices.

"All opposed, 'No.'" "No!" came unanimously in one big volume of sound. The exercises of the day went on, and it is possible that that question is settled.

Mrs. Bell was asked to complete her paper later, and it was listened to with interest and applauded.

The meeting was one of unusual interest. The question for discussion was, "Is the Exaltation of the Novel and the Decadence of Poetry, Epistolary Writings, and the Essay, a Development or a Retrogression in Literature?" Mrs. Lee C. Harby, Chairman of the Committee on Literature, presented the question, and it was discussed by the following ladies: Affirmative—Septima M. Collis, Charlotte J. Bell, Nellie Kingman, May Riley Smith. Negative—Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Miriam M. Greeley, Minnie Cooley Douglas, Annie S. Beaston.

The interest of the day centred in the paper of Mrs. Barr. This was not only because she is a popular novelist, but because she does not believe in women's clubs, and has never before been persuaded to speak in them. "Why didn't she resist and die with that great resolve unbroken?" said another woman present, who has never been a club member.

Mrs. Barr evidently makes an exception in favor of Sorosis.

North German Lloyd Steamer Trave.

Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd, received the following cable dispatch yesterday: "The steamship Trave, which went to Stettin, Germany, last Fall for a thorough overhauling and equipment of new boilers, machinery, and other improvements, has just completed a most succesful trial trip. She developed 1,800 most succesful trial trip. She developed 1,800 indicated horse power, and easily made an additional knot in speed. She has been equipped with a new awning deck, all the lifeboats being placed on the upper works above the promenade. This affords much more comfort for passengers, as it increases very materially the deck space. The Trave has always been one of the most popular ships of the North German Lloyd's excellent fleet, and will go into service between New-York and Bremen, via Southampton, this Spring, sailing on her first outward trip from New-York Tuesday, April 28th."

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador,"

A FANTASY,

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS,

Author of "Vignettes of Manhattan,"

BEGINNING TO-DAY WILL BE FINISHED THURSDAY.

April
8—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
9—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
10—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
11—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador

By BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Author of "Vignettes of Manhattan."

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PART I.

After arranging the Egyptian and Mexican pottery so as to contrast agreeably with the Dutch and the German beer mugs on the top of the bookcase that ran along one wall of the sitting room, Cosmo Waynflete went back into the bedroom and took from a half-empty trunk the little cardboard boxes in which he kept the collection of playing cards, and of all manner of outlandish equivalents for these simple instruments of fortune, picked up here and there during his two or three years of dilettante traveling in strange countries. At the same time he brought out a Japanese crystal ball, which he stood upon its silver tripod, placing it on a little table in one of the windows on each side of the fireplace; and there the rays of the Western sun lighted it up at once into translucent loveliness.

The returned wanderer looked out of the window and saw on one side the graceful and vigorous tower of the Madison Square Garden, with its Diana turning in the December wind, while in the other direction he could look down on the frozen paths of Union Square, only a block distant, but as far below him as though he were gazing down from a balloon. Then he stepped back into the sitting-room itself, and noted the comfortable furniture and wood-fire crackling in friendly fashion on the hearth, and his own personal belongings scattered here and there as though they were settling themselves for a stay. Having arrived from Europe only that morning, he could not but hold himself lucky to have found these rooms taken for him by the old friend to whom he had announced his return, and with whom he was to eat his Christmas dinner that evening. He had not been on shore more than six or seven hours, and yet the most of his odds and ends were unpacked and already in place as though they belonged in this new abode. It was true that he had toiled unceasingly to accomplish this; and as he stood there in his shirt sleeves, admiring the results of his labors, he was conscious also that his muscles were fatigued and that the easy chair before the fire opened its arms temptingly.

He went again into the bedroom and took from one of his many trunks a long, loose garment of pale gray silk. Apparently this beautiful robe was intended to serve as a dressing gown, and as such Cosmo Waynflete utilized it immediately. The ample folds fell softly about him, and the rich silk itself seemed to be soothing to his limbs, so delicate was its fiber and so carefully had it been woven. Around the full skirt there was embroidery of threads of gold, and again on the open and flowing sleeves. With the skillful freedom of Japanese art the pattern of this decoration seemed to suggest the shrubbery about a spring, for there were strange plants with huge leaves broadly outlined by golden threads, and in the midst of them water was seen bubbling from the earth and lapping gently over the edge of the fountain. As the returned wanderer thrust his arms into the dressing gown with its symbolic embroidery on the skirt and sleeves, he remembered distinctly the dismal day when he had bought it in a little curiosity shop in Nuremburg, and as he fastened across his chest one by one the loops of silken cord to the three coins which served as buttons down the front of the robe, he recalled also the time and place where he had picked up each of these pieces of gold and silver, one after another. The first of them was a Persian daric, which he had purchased from a dealer on the Grand Canal in Venice; and the second was a Spanish peso, struck under Philip II., at Potosi, which he had found in a stall on the embankment of the Quay Voltaire, in Paris, and the third was a York shilling, which he had bought from the man who had turned it up in plowing a field that sloped to the Hudson near Sleepy Hollow.

Having thus wrapped himself in this unusual dressing gown with its unexpected buttons of gold and silver, Cosmo Waynflete went back into the front room. He dropped into the armchair before the fire. It was with a smile of physical satisfaction that he stretched out his feet to the hickory blaze.

The afternoon was drawing on, and in New-York the sun sets early on Christmas Day. The red rays shot into the window almost horizontally, and they filled the crystal globe with a curious light. Cosmo Waynflete lay back in his easy chair, with his Japanese robe about him and gazed intently at the beautiful ball which seemed like a bubble of air and water. His mind went back to the afternoon in April two years before, when he had found that crystal sphere in a Japanese shop within sight of the incomparable Fugiyama.

* * * * * * *

As he peered into its transparent depths, which his vision focused upon the spot of light where the rays of the setting sun touched it into flame, he was but little surprised to discover that he could make out tiny figures in the crystal. For the moment this strange thing seemed to him perfectly natural. And the movements of these little men and women interested him so much that the fixity of his gaze was intensified. And so it was that in a few minutes he saw with no astonishment that he was one of the group himself, he himself in the rich and stately attire of a samurai. From the instant that Cosmo Waynflete discovered himself among the people whom he saw moving before him, as his eyes were fastened on the illuminated dot in the transparent ball, he ceased to see them as little figures, and accepted them as of the

Waynflete Lay Back in His Easy Chair.

full stature of man. This increase in their size was no more a source of wonderment to him that it had been to discern himself in the midst of them. He accepted both of these marvelous things without question, indeed, with no thought at all that they were in any way peculiar or abnormal. Not only this, but thereafter he seemed to have transferred his personality to the Cosmo Waynflete who was a Japanese samurai and to have abandoned entirely the Cosmo Waynflete who was an American traveler, and who had just returned to New-York that Christmas morning. So completely did the Japanese identity dominate that the existence of the American identity was wholly unknown to him. It was as though the American had gone to sleep in New-York at the end of the nineteenth century and had waked a Japanese in Nippon in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

With his sword by his side—a Murimasa blade, likely to bring bad luck to the wearer sooner or later—he had walked from his own house in the quarter of Kioto, which is called Yamashina, to the quarter which is called Yoshiwara, a place of ill repute, where dwell women of evil life, and where roysterers and drunkards come by night. He knew that the sacred duty of avenging his master's death had led him to cast off his faithful wife, so that he might pretend to riot in debauchery at the Three Seashores. The fame of his shameful doings had spread abroad, and it must soon come to the ears of the man whom he wished to take unawares. Now he was lying prone in the street, seemingly sunk in a drunken slumber, so that men might see him and carry the news to the treacherous assassin of his beloved master. As he lay there that afternoon he revolved in his mind the devices he should use to make away with his enemy when the hour might be ripe at last for the accomplishment of his holy revenge. To himself he called the roll of his fellow-ronins, now biding their time, as he was, and ready always to obey his orders and to follow his lead to the death, when at last the sun should rise on the day of vengeance.

So he gave no heed to the scoffs and the jeers of those who passed along the street, laughing him to scorn as they beheld him lying there in a stupor from excessive drink at that inordinate hour of the day. And among those who came by at last was a man from Satsuma, who was moved to voice the reproaches of all that saw this sorry sight.

"Is not this Oishi Kuranosuke?" said the man from Satsuma, "who was a Councilor of Asano Takumi no Kami, and who, not having the heart to avenge his lord, gives himself up to women and wine? See how he lies drunk in the public street! Faithless be

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEAKNESS FOLLOWS THE PASSAGE OF THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The Selling Confined to Traders Who Believed that a Reaction Was Due—Shipment of $800,000 Gold—Improved Condition of the Iron Trade—Louisville and Nashville's Earnings Disappointing—Continued Strength of Manhattan.

MONDAY—P. M.

Strength was the feature of the market during the morning, but heaviness developed after the announcement of the passage of the Cuban resolutions by the House by an overwhelming majority. The decline, however, was not very sharp; in fact, was no more pronounced than is usual after several days of decided strength. The selling was confined to traders who believed that a reaction was due, and its volume was not large.

The shipments of gold to-morrow will amount to $800,000, but they will not be drawn from the Sub-Treasury, being provided by the National City Bank. The exchange market was firm, but the situation caused no uneasiness, shipments at this season of the year being regarded as normal. It is probable that further exports will be made on Thursday, and perhaps on Saturday, but thus far gold bills have not appeared in the market. The sharp advance in wheat was regarded as favorable. It is recalled that nearly every upward movement in the stock market in the Spring has been preceded by a sharp advance in grain.

Trading to-day was fairly well distributed. Tobacco was much less active and was heavy. It closed with a net loss of a point. Sugar showed firmness and closed unchanged at 118¼. Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong in the morning, selling to 32, but in the afternoon it weakened, with the rest of the market, and closed at 30¾. Colorado Fuel and Iron gained a point. The improved condition of the iron trade is recognized to be pronounced. In the railway list the Grangers declined fractions under the lead of Burlington, which lost ⅞. Louisville and Nashville closed at 49¼, its lowest price of the day and a net loss of 1⅝ points. The earnings of the company in the last week of March decreased $40,210. Union Pacific lost ½ on realizations. Manhattan was a feature of the early trading, advancing to 110½. Stories of a new control were current, but were not confirmed, although Mr. Sage was quoted as admitting that negotiations to that end had been in progress.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@7 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $69,967,717; balances, $6,184,819; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $383,360.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68½c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,268,885
Exports for same period	13,406,016
Net imports	$3,862,869
Net exports to date, 1895	16,807,439
Net exports to date, 1894	5,218,407
Net exports to date, 1893	31,957,780

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days, $4.90 for de nand. Actual rates were $4.88@$4.88¼ for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

Adv.		Adv.
A. & T. H. 1st	Ill C. 1st West D	1
C. of N. J. gen. R.	1¼	N. P. & M. 1st T.R.E.
Cent. W. 1st T. R.	2	S. A. T. A. P. 1st	1½
C. Gas L. & C. 1st	1	U. P. col. tr. notes	1
D. L. & W. 1st	1¼	U. S. Cord. 1st T. R.	1
F. & P. M. con.	2	Wis. Cent. 1st T. R.	1
H. & St. Jo con.	2		

Dec.		Dec.
B. & O. 5s 1925	2½	P. & R. 1st pf. & 1st
C. & E. Ill. con.	1	in. paid	1⅛
Kings Co. El 1st	2		

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925 coupon, and the 5s coupon advanced ¼. The sales on call were $4,000 4s 1907 registered, at 108⅝, and $15,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	..	..
4s, r., 1907	108⅝	108¾
4s, c., 1907	110½	110¼
4s, r., 1925	116⅞	117
4s, c., 1925	116⅞	117
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	113¾
5s, c., 1904	113½	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s sold at 105.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Stocks opened strong and continued to advance up to the close. Diamond Match and Lake Street scored the largest advance. The former opened at 177, 7 points above Saturday's close, but sold off to 175, when it recovered and closed at 180. Lake Street opened at 23¾ and closed at 26¾. The bears are supposed to have become frightened because of the change from steam to electricity. The remainder of the market was strong and active.

Bank clearings were $14,123,441. Money was firm at 6@7 per cent. on time and on call.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*47	..	*46½	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D	63½	..	63¼	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15½	..	16	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	40¾	..	40¾	41
Chi. P. & P. Co	36	37	35	37
Chic. P. & P. Co. pf	49	50	49	50
Chi. S. S. R. T. Galley L.	*5⅞	..	5¼	..
Chi. City Railway	275	280	277	280
Chicago Telephone	158	161	158	160
Diamond M. of Ill	*180	..	*170	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*26½	..	*23¼	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*14	..	*14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*16	..	16	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	40¾	*41½	40¾	..
New-York Biscuit	*94¾	..	*95	..
North Chi. St. R. R	*247½	..	*248½	..
National Railway	110	..	107	107½
Street's West. S. C. Line	*14	..	13	14
West Chi. St. R. R	*105½	..	*103¾	..
Western Stone	68	..	*68	..

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99½	99	99½
Chic. Dock Co. 6s	100	..	100	..
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	60	..	60	..
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	40	..	40	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100	..	*99¾	..
Chic. Board of Trade 5s	102	..	102	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	91	..	90½	91
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	..	..	*80¾	..
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	68	..	69	..
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	65	..	65	..
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	100	..	100¾	..
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	104	..	104	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*101¾	102½	101¾	102¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*98¼	..	98¼	98½

*Sales.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	..	147	150	5
Alton & Terre Haute	60	60½	60	60½	– ½	60	61	200
American Cotton Oil	15	15	15	15	– ¼	15	15½	120
American Cotton Oil pf	62¾	62¾	61	61	..	61	62¾	91
American Express	112	112	112	112	+1¼	110	112½	105
*American Sugar Refineries	118½	119½	118½	118¾	..	118¾	118¾	17,608
*American Sugar Refineries pf	101	101	101	101	+ ½	100½	101	202
American Tobacco	88½	89	87¾	88	–1	87¾	87¾	16,370
American Tobacco pf	101	101	101	101	–1	100	102	100
Ann Arbor	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	..	9	10½	50
A., T. & Santa Fé, all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	– ¼	16	16⅛	1,380
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	..	⅜	⅝	200
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅞	19	18⅜	18⅝	– ½	18½	18½	1,205
*Brooklyn R. T.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛	20½	21	200
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49	49	+ ¼	48¾	49	200
Canadian Pacific	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛	55	56	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	– ⅛	10⅛	10⅜	490
Chicago & Alton	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	..	156	159	25
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41¼	41¼	41	41	– ¼	40¾	42½	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	..	97	100	10
Chicago Gas, L. r.	68⅜	68⅜	67½	67½	– ⅜	67¼	67¾	1,025
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78½	79⅜	77¾	77¾	– ⅞	77⅜	77⅞	18,100
Chicago & Northwestern	103½	104⅛	103½	103½	..	103½	103¾	1,475
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146	146½	146	146½	+ ½	146	150	430
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	– ½	75¼	75⅜	12,685
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	125⅞	126⅜	125⅜	125⅜	+ ⅛	125⅜	125⅞	132
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	72⅛	72¼	71¼	71⅜	– ⅝	71⅛	71⅜	3,845
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36	36	36	36	– ¼	35	36	170
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29¼	30¼	29	29	+1	28¾	29	1,285
Columbus, H. Valley & Toledo	15¼	15½	15½	15½	..	15	16	200
Consolidated Gas Company	152¾	152¾	152⅞	152½	+ ½	152	153	253
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	– ¼	126	127	347
†Del., Lackawanna & Western	159¾	159¾	159¾	159⅞	+ ⅛	159½	160	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	48⅝	47½	47½	– ¼	47½	47⅝	800
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	18	18⅜	18	18	– ¼	17⅞	18	2,595
*Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	– ⅛	5	5⅜	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of New-York	98	98	98	98	..	97	99	213
Erie	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	– ¼	14½	15	320
Erie 1st pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	– ¼	38¾	39	247
General Electric	37¼	37¾	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛	37¼	37½	8,755
Great Northern pf	110	110	110	110	+1½	110	115	100
Illinois Central	95½	96	95½	96	..	95	96	120
Illinois Steel Company	70½	71	70½	70½	+ ⅛	68¾	71½	500
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	– ⅛	9	9¼	100
Laclede Gas	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	..	27¼	27¾	100
Laclede Gas pf	85	85	84½	84½	–1¾	84	86	200
Lake Erie & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛	18¼	19	200
Lake Shore	147	147¼	147	147¼	+ ½	147¼	148¼	428
Long Island	80½	80½	80½	80½	..	81	84	50
Louisville & Nashville	50⅞	51¼	49¼	49¼	–1⅝	49¼	49⅝	7,535
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	– ¼	8½	9¼	100
Manhattan Con	109½	110½	108¾	109⅜	+ ⅜	109	109½	6,405
*Metropolitan Traction	103	103	103	103	..	103¼	..	10
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93	93	..	..	..	250
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	79½	80½	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	– ¼	26¾	27	520
Missouri Pacific	24	25	24	24⅜	– ⅜	24	24⅛	3,600
*National Lead Company	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	– ⅜	24½	25	245
*National Lead Company pf	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅛	86¾	88	203
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	..	50	100	50
New-York Central	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	–1	96	96½	6
New-York, Chicago & St. L	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	–1	13	14½	100
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	32¼	32¼	31	31	–1	30½	32	520
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	– ⅜	22½	22⅞	300
Norfolk & Western	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞	– ⅛	1	1¼	208
Norfolk & Western pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ½	5½	6	100
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	5¼	5½	130
Pacific Mail	11½	11½	11½	11½	..	11½	11⅝	290
Northern Pacific pf	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛	11⅝	11¾	968
Ontario Mining	15	15	15	15	..	14	15½	10
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	14	14½	50
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	3⅜	3⅞	408
Pacific Mail	27	27	26½	26½	– ¼	26¼	26⅝	820
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅝	10⅝	10⅝	1,920
Pullman Palace Car Company	155½	155½	155½	155½	..	155	157	50
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..	4½	5	100
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	..	39¾	40	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	122	122	..	122	126	700
Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	– ⅜	19	19¾	300
Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	9	9⅜	425
Southern Railway pf	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛	29¼	29¾	1,250
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31	32	30½	30¾	+ ⅛	30½	30⅝	19,158
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	..	8	8⅛	300
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	75	75	75	..	70	100	100
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	– ⅛	8	8⅛	6,065
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	3¼	3½	150
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	4¼	..	50
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9½	9½	9½	9½	..	9½	10	150
*United States Leather	9	9	8¾	8¾	– ⅛	8¾	9	920
United States Leather pf	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	– ⅞	60¾	61	4,895
United States Rubber	26	26	26	26	..	26	27	40
United States Rubber pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+1½	86	86¾	100
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	..	6¾	7	300
Wabash pf	18½	18⅝	18	18	– ⅛	18	18⅜	2,243
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	..	100	103	100
Western Union Telegraph	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	– ⅛	83¾	83⅞	501
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9⅞	9½	9⅝	– ⅛	9½	9⅞	900
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	34½	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+ ⅝	32	36	235
Total sales								158,568

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Dock & Imp 5s	103¼	..	..	103¼	..
1,000					
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	69¾	..	..	..	..
4,000					
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s	115½	..	..	..	..
7,000					
North Pac 1st 6s	115¼	..	..	..	..
5,000					
North Pac 1st Reg	115¾	..	..	..	..
3,000					
North Pac 2d Coup	115¾	..	..	..	..
5,000					
North Pac 2d Coup	110¾	..	..	..	..
5,000					
North Pac 3d Coup	110¾	..	..	..	..
9,000					
North Pac Ctf certs	74¼	..	..	..	..
10,000					
North Pac Cons 6s	126	..	..	..	..
10,000					
Registered	49¾	..	..	..	..
10,000					
Coupon	48¾	..	..	..	..
5,000					
Trust Co certfs	48¾	..	..	..	..
5,000					
Trust Co certfs	48	..	..	..	..
12,000					
Nor Pac col tst nts	89¾	..	..	..	..
26,000					
Nor Pac Terml 1st	104	..	..	..	..
1,000					
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	37	..	..	..	..
Trust Co certfs					
8,000					
10,000	37	..	..	..	..
11,000	37½	..	..	..	..
51,000	37	..	..	..	..
Oreg Short Line 6s	30¼	..	..	..	..
3,000	112¼	..	..	..	..
17,000	112⅜	..	..	..	..
Trust Co certfs	112¼	..	..	..	..
3,000	112¼	..	..	..	..
5,000	112¼	..	..	..	..
Oreg S L & U N Con	67¼	..	..	..	..
Trust Receipts	67	..	..	..	..
2,000					
Peo & Eastern 1st	78	..	..	..	..
4,000					
Peo & Eastern Inc	19	..	..	..	..
4,000					
Philа & Reading	1st Pref Inc	..	..	..	..
Trust Co certfs	1st Instlmt paid	..	..	..	..
10,000	30¼	..	..	..	..
7,000	30½	..	..	..	..
2d Pref Inc	Trust Co certfs	1st Instlmt paid	18¼	..	..	..	..
1,000					
Philа & Rdg gen 4s	88	..	..	..	..
Trust Co certfs	78¾	..	..	..	..
6,000					
Col Trust Notes	90	..	..	..	..
3,000					
U P. Denv & Gulf 1st	38	..	..	..	..
1,000					
2,000	38¼	..	..	..	..
U S Cord'ge Co 1st	Trust Co certfs	80	..	..	..	..
1,000					
U S Leather Co 6s	111¾	..	..	..	..
6,000					
Virginia Midl'd, G M	103	..	..	..	..
3,000					
Wabash 1st 5s	107	..	..	..	..
3,000					
West Shore gtd 4s	105⅝	..	..	..	..
10,000					
Registered	106	..	..	..	..
500					
Wiscon Cen Co 1st	Trust Co certfs	43¾	..	..	..	..
7,000					
3,000	43¾	..	..	..	..
5,000	44	..	..	..	..
5,000	43¾	..	..	..	..
6,000	44	..	..	..	..

Total sales $1,015,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	M. Beach	9¾	12
Am. Coal	116	125	M. Coal pf	40	60
Ann Arbor pf	25½	27¼	M. Nat. ctfs.	1¼	2
Am. T. & C.	92	95	Mex. Cent.	10¾	11
B. & South Ill. pf	10	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf	19	20¼
B. A. L. pf.	102	104	Minn. Iron	68	69½

Bid and Asked Quotations—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Brun. Co	2	2⅞	M., K. & T.	11½	12
B., R. & P.	13	20	Mobile & O.	22	24
B., R. & P. pf	75	84	Mo. & Essex.	162	164
S., C.R. & N.	70	..	N., C. & St. L.	68	85
C. & F. M.	10	..	N. Lin. Oil.	18½	20
Cent. Pac.	14¾	15¼	Nat. Starch.	5	9
C., C. & C.	45	53	N. Y. & E. pf.	15	25
St. L. pf.	86	89	N. Cent. C.	6	8
Clev., L. & W. pf.	55	70	N. J. Cent.	105	106
Clev. & Pitt.	160	..	N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	79
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	2½	N. Y., S. & W.	8	8½
Col. F. & I pf.	96	..	Norfolk So.	60	70
C. & H. C.	2½	3	Ohio So.	5	15
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	O. Imp.	2	4
Com. Cable.	158	..	Ore. R. & N., all in pd.	20	24
Consol. Coal.	30	..	Penn. Coal.	325	..
D. & R. G.	12¾	13¾	P. & Eas.	5	9
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8	P. D. & E.	2½	3
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53	P. & W. pf.	..	16
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12	P., C. & St. L.	15½	17½
Erie 2d pf.	22½	23¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	58
E. T. & T.	58⅞	59	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
E. & T. H.	30	81	Quicksilver	1	2
E. & T. H. pf.	45	55	Quicksil. pf.	8	15
Homestake	30	..	Rens. & Sar.	182	..
I. Ill. & I.	..	27½	R., W. & O.	114	115½
I. C. & L.	30	65	S. L. S. W. pf.	11	11½
Iowa C. pf.	37	37¾	St. L. & K. C.	1	1½
Kan. & Mich.	..	8½	St. J. & G. I.	½	1½
K. & D. M.	2	4	St. P. & D.	24	28
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15¾	St. P. & D. pf.	87	91
Keok. & W.	35	..	St. P. & M.	110	114½
L. E. & W. pf.	70	70½	S. bul. ctfs.	68¼	68½
L., N. A. & C.	20	22	T. & O. C.	30	37
L., St. L. & T.	½	1	P. & W.	7¾	10
M. Coal R.	107½	..	U. S. Ex.	43	46
M. C. R. pf.	107½	..	U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	18	20
*Unlisted.			W. U. Beef.	7¾	8¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	118½	119½	118¼	118¼	7,520
Am. Tobacco	87¾	89	87¾	87¾	8,650
At., T. & S. F.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	430
Balto. & Ohio	19	19	18½	18½	160
Chicago Gas	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	270
Chi., R. I. & P.	72¼	72¼	71¼	71⅜	1,880
Chi., Bur. & Q.	78⅝	79⅜	77⅝	77⅞	6,290
C., Mil. & St. P.	76	76½	75¾	75¾	7,740
Dist. & C. F.	18¼	18⅜	17⅛	17⅜	320
General Electric	37¼	38	37¼	37⅜	2,750
Louis. & Nash.	50⅛	51⅜	49¼	49½	4,620
Manhattan	109¾	110⅝	108¾	109	370
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	25	24¼	24¼	1,240
North Amer.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	20
Pacific Mail	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	210
Phila. & Read.	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	450
Southern pf.	29½	29½	29½	29¼	10
Tenn. C. & I.	31⅜	32	30⅝	30⅝	850
Union Pacific	8¼	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	150
U. S. Leather pf.	61⅜	61⅞	60½	60⅞	1,610
West. Union	84⅜	84⅜	83⅞	83⅞	140
Total sales					45,680

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d cfts	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝	$20,000
C. & N. P. 1st ctfs.	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	12,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	60	60	60	60	5,000
West Shore 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	43⅜	44	43⅜	44	12,000
Total sales					$51,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	1,000
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	500
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Union Con	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Victor	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	100
Total sales					2,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65⅜	67⅛	64⅞	66⅞	1,614,000
July option	66	67½	65⅞	67⅝	12,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The early session today was quite strong, but in the afternoon most of the improvement was lost. The Storage Battery stocks scored fractional gains. The Tractions closed ⅜ to ¾ per cent. lower, and without feature. Cambria Iron gained 1 per cent. to 43, and Welsbach lost ⅝, to 59⅝. The close was steady.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $25 paid	20	25	20	25
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅜
Cambria	43	43½	41⅞	42
Choctaw	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
Con. Traction stock	22	23	22	23
Electric Storage	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
Electric Storage pf	31	31¼	31¼	31⅜
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Hestonville	48	..	48	..
Hestonville pf	61	62	61	61
Hunt & B. T.	..	30	..	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	53	..	52½	..
Indianapolis	..	25	20	24
Ins. Co. of N. A	21	21¾	21¼	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	42	43	42	43
Lehigh Valley	34¾	35¼	35¾	35½
Metropolitan Traction	103¼	103½	103	103½
Northern Central	69½	70	69¼	69¾
Northern Pacific	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
Northern Pacific pf	11½	11⅞	11¾	12
Pennsylvania	53¾	54	53⅞	54
Penn. Light, Heat & P.	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¾
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	15½	15¾	15½	15⅞
Pennsylvania Steel	29	30	30	..
Pennsylvania Steel pf	58	60	60	..
Philadelphia Traction	69	69¼	69¼	69⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20½	17½	18
Reading	5 5-16	5⅜	5 11-16	5¾
Rochester Ry	25	..	25	..
Union Traction, $10 pd	15¼	15¾	15⅜	15½
United Cos. of N. J.	238½	..	238½	238

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds, and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

More than three-quarters of the seven per cent. bonds and of each class of such bonds having been deposited under the plan pursuant to the foregoing notice, the Committee now gives further notice that it has fixed the tenth day of April, 1896, as the last day and the limit of the time within which holders of bonds and stocks of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company or any class thereof will be entitled to deposit their securities and become parties to the agreement of March 5th, 1896, and that no securities will be received after April 10th, 1896, except upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may deem proper.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Committee.

April 1st, 1896.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of UNION TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS are hereby notified that they can obtain the new bonds to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization on presentation of their Certificates at the Office of this Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M., and after verification, for which purpose their Certificates must be left over night.

Application will forthwith be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the new bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

APRIL 1st, 1896.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
THE GRAND RIVER COAL AND COKE COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article Third of a certain Indenture made it by the above company, dated April 1, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110%, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Five Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy 87-100 Dollars, ($5,470.87.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 9th day of April, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUNDAY CREEK COAL COMPANY
FIRST 6% SINKING FUND MORTGAGE.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain Indenture made to it by the above company, dated November 1st, 1892, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105% and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seven Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-seven 66-100 Dollars, ($7,157.66.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the tenth day of April, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS; AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 8th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$4,000 Manhattan Ry. Cons. Mtge. 4 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1990.
$5,000 Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942, Regstd.
14 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
333 shs. Welsbach Light Co.
234 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
150 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., pfd.
225 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., common.
375 shs. Russell Manufacturing Co.
167 shs. Chicago, Wisconsin & Minn. R. R. Co., pfd.
167 shs. Chicago, Wisconsin & Minn. R. R. Co., common.
250 shs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
450 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., pfd.
50 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co. "Assenting."
100 shs. National Linseed Oil Co.
180 shs. Fayette Coal & Coke Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
100 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$11,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Ry., "Series A," Income Bd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
523 shs. Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R., common.
100 shs. Bank of St. Anthony Co., common.
20 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
35 shs. American Soda Fountain, common.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain, 2d pfd.
$10,000 Kings County Elevated R'way Co. 2d mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds. Coupons of April 1, 1893, and all subsequent coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
(Estate of Austin G. Day, deceased. By order of William R. Brixey, as Administrator, with the will annexed.)
37 shares Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Co., Limited, $25 each.
4,180 shares Richmond County Land Co., Limited, $50 each.
$2,000 Richmond County Land Co., Limited, 6 per cent. Bonds, May, 1881, and subsequent coupons attached.
500 shares Osprey Consolidated Mill and Mining Co., $50 each.
101 shares New-York Motor Co., $100 each.
8,180 shares Continental Railway Co., $100 each.
980 shares King Bee Mining Co., $50 each.
All the right, title and interest of Austin G. Day, dec'd, in and to 4 Bonds, $500 each, with all coupons attached, of the Ethan Allen Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Keely Motor Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
6 shares National Union Bank of New-York, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1989, (hypothecated.)
$7,000 State of Georgia 4½ p. c. Refunding Bds., 1915.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Lithographic Co., Pfd.
28 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
19 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
4 shs. Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Bank of America.
$17,000 City of New-York 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1901.
$2,500 City of New-York 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1902.
$29,500 County of New-York 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1901.
70 shs. Consolidated Car Heating Co.
50 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st Pfd.
100 shs. Pittsburgh & Western R. R. Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
17 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, April 7, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(By order of Executors.)

100 shares Bay State Gas Co., (of the State of Delaware,) $50 each.
(By order of Philip Fluhr, Assignee of de Neuf-chatel, Fluhr & Co.)
$2,000 Fulton Elevated Railway Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds. Interest March and September, (hypothecated.)
$3,000 Kings County Elevated Railway Co. 2d mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds. Coupons of April 1, 1893, and all subsequent coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
(Estate of Austin G. Day, deceased. By order of William R. Brixey, as Administrator, with the will annexed.)
37 shares Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Co., Limited, $25 each.
4,180 shares Richmond County Land Co., Limited, $50 each.
$2,000 Richmond County Land Co., Limited, 6 per cent. Bonds, May, 1881, and subsequent coupons attached.
500 shares Osprey Consolidated Mill and Mining Co., $50 each.
101 shares New-York Motor Co., $100 each.
8,180 shares Continental Railway Co., $100 each.
980 shares King Bee Mining Co., $50 each.
All the right, title and interest of Austin G. Day, dec'd, in and to 4 Bonds, $500 each, with all coupons attached, of the Ethan Allen Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Keely Motor Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
6 shares National Union Bank of New-York, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1989, (hypothecated.)
$7,000 State of Georgia 4½ p. c. Refunding Bds., 1915.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Lithographic Co., Pfd.
28 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
19 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
4 shs. Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Bank of America.
$17,000 City of New-York 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1901.
$2,500 City of New-York 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1902.
$29,500 County of New-York 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1901.
70 shs. Consolidated Car Heating Co.
50 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st Pfd.
100 shs. Pittsburgh & Western R. R. Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
17 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
March 28th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New-York City, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1896. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon. DUNCAN B. CANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 192 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 1, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Q. M. Dep't the following-mentioned articles to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Aiguillettes and knots, axes, axhelves, blankets, record books, brooms, scrubbing brushes, bunk bottoms, linen collars, card holders, D. B. cloth, Italian cloth, drums, drumheads, drilling, cotton duck, D. B. flannel, blouse lining flannel, Canton flannel, Berlin gloves, helmets, helmet trimmings, corset jeans, S. B. kersey, leggins, mattresses, mosquito bars, mosquito head nets, music stands, music pouches, pillows, pillow cases, muslin shirts, calfskin shoes, barrack shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, suspenders, shovels, tent poles and pin, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, cotton undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. The goods called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1896, and bidders must state in exact terms the quantities they propose to deliver on July 1, 1896, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 36 New-Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., March 16th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Pacific standard time, WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing this depot with the following articles of clothing and equipage, and materials for manufacture of clothing, viz.: Woolen blankets, linen collars, muslin shirts, woolen and cotton stockings, knit wool undershirts, bed sheets, corn brooms, barrack chairs, mattresses, pillows, indelible ink, tent pins, cotton drilling, hooks and eyes, dark blue cloth and flannels, kerseys, muslin, naphthaline, canvas padding, canton flannel, sewing silk, silk twist, tailors' crayons, tape, linen thread, tent, stencil paste, clothing tickets. Deliveries must commence prior to July 1st, 1896. Proposals for delivery at other points will be considered. The right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, is reserved. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal, and such bodies same time last year. such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to extent of consumption required by the public service there. For copies of printed instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals, apply at this office, or at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with fuel, gas coal, charcoal, and gas oil, required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Etc.," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such fuel required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST Office Department and Postal Service.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing wrapping paper, wrapping paper for facing slips, twine, letter scales, postmarking and rating stamps, canceling stamps, canceling ink, pads for rubber goods, pens, penholders, pencils, inks, mucilage, glass goods, rulers, folders, articles of steel, rubber erasers, books, typewriter supplies, and miscellaneous stationery, in such quantities of the different articles, respectively, and at such times and from time to time, as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897, for the use of any bureau of the general or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, March 10th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, April 9, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, salt, soap, candles, canned articles, chocolate, gelatine, tapioca, flavoring extracts, olives, oil-olive, sauce Worcestershire, spices, pipes, tobacco, toilet soaps, kitchen and laundry materials, thread, stationery, brushes, chamois skins, handkerchiefs, matches, paper-toilet, towels, &c., &c. (Information) schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked: "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 9, 1896, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, ETC.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with fuel, gas coal, charcoal, and gas oil, required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Etc.," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such fuel required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. A. Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDGAR LOGAN, as sole surviving substituted trustee under the last will and testament of THOMAS E. DAVIS, deceased, against ISABEL SANFORD, Emily Sala, Antoine Sala, John F. A. Sanford, Annie La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis, Marianita Davis, Matilda Lante, Antonio Lante, Petruccio Lante, Matilda Lante, (2d,) Beatrice Lante, Angela di Wulf Ronneburg, Maria di Wulf Ronneburg, Federigo Lante, Ludovico Lante, Marianita Lante, Luigi Lante, Lizzie Gavotti, Angelo Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti, Fabrizio Gavotti, Hilda Gavotti, Annie Maggiolini, Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie Gavotti, (2d,) Edward d'Hauterive, Marie Say, Henri Say, Henri Marie Joseph Say, Constant Say, Louis d'Heursel, Pierre d'Heursel, Mary Isabelle Neilson, Jules Blanc Neilson, Kathleen Gebhard Neilson, Mary Isabelle Neilson, Frederick Gebhard, and Louise M. Gebhard, Francis K. Pendleton, and William C. Bowers as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas E. Davis, deceased. Trial desired in New-York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days of the service of this supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental complaint.—Dated March 12th, 1896.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Isabel Sanford, Emily Sala, Antoine Sala, John F. A. Sanford, Annie La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis La Montagne, Henry A. La Montagne, Philip D. La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis, Marianita Davis, Matilda Lante, Antonio Lante, Petruccio Lante, Matilda Lante, (2d,) Beatrice Lante, Angela di Wulf Ronneburg, Maria di Wulf Ronneburg, Federigo Lante, Ludovico Lante, Marianita Lante, Luigi Lante, Lizzie Gavotti, Angelo Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti, Fabrizio Gavotti, Hilda Gavotti, Annie Maggiolini, Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie Gavotti, (2d,) Edward d'Hauterive, Marie Say, Henri Say, Henri Marie Joseph Say, Constant Say, Louis d'Heursel, Pierre d'Heursel, Mary Isabelle Neilson, Jules Blanc Neilson, Kathleen Gebhard Neilson, Mary Isabelle Neilson, Frederick Gebhard, and Louise M. Gebhard, Francis K. Pendleton, and William C. Bowers as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas E. Davis, deceased, infant defendant Isabel Sanford, Emily Sala, Antoine Sala, John F. A. Sanford, Annie La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis, Marianita Davis, Matilda Lante, Antonio Lante, Petruccio Lante, Matilda Lante, (2d,) Beatrice Lante, Angela di Wulf Ronneburg, Maria di Wulf Ronneburg, Federigo Lante, Ludovico Lante, Marianita Lante, Luigi Lante, Lizzie Gavotti, Angelo Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti, Fabrizio Gavotti, Hilda Gavotti, Annie Maggiolini, Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie Gavotti, (2d,) Edward d'Hauterive, Marie Say, Henri Say, Henri Marie Joseph Say, Constant Say, Louis d'Heursel, Pierre d'Heursel, Mary Isabelle Neilson, Jules Blanc Neilson, Kathleen Gebhard Neilson, Mary Isabelle Neilson, Frederick Gebhard, and Louise M. Gebhard, Francis K. Pendleton, and William C. Bowers as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas E. Davis, deceased, and infant defendants Matilda Lante, (2d,) and Beatrice Lante, with whom they reside; and Fabrizio Gavotti, father of the said infant defendant, Hilda Gavotti, with whom she resides; Henri Maggiolini, father of the said infant defendants Carlo Maggiolini and Margherita Maggiolini, with whom they reside; Henri Say, father of the said infant defendants Henri Marie Joseph Say and Constant Say, and with whom they reside; Baron Louis d'Heursel, father of the said infant defendant Maria di Wulf Ronneburg, with whom she resides.

The foregoing supplemented summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry R. Beekman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 12th day of March, 1896, and filed with the supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN MARKET MORE ACTIVE AND PRICES HIGHER.

Influenced by the Bullish Crop News and the Cuban Resolutions, Wheat at the Close Was Firm and Active—Corn Was Better—Provisions Firmer and Quiet—Cotton Was Dull and Steady—Coffee Quiet and Firm.

The grain markets were influenced to higher prices by the large decrease in the stocks and visible supplies, while the West was bullish, and the action of Congress on the Cuban matter had a firm effect, with a much better speculative demand. Provisions were also firmer, but rather quiet. Cotton was dull and steady. Coffee was a trifle higher and quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	82¼@ ..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	27½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60 @ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam	@ 5.25
Beef, family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18½@ 19
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16@ 5 5-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @ 10¾
Copper, lake	10.75 @11.00
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and advanced 2¼@2½c, attended by considerable excitement, due to bullish crop news, decreased New-York stocks and visible supply, and on the action of Congress in regard to Cuba; declined ¼@¾c, and closed firm at 2½c advance for the day, with an increased speculation....Spot was strong at 2½c advance, with demand light. Sales, 12,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels fancy Spring and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms for export....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, spot, at 11c over May, free on board, afloat, and to arrive at 5c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2¾c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5½c over May price, free on board....Clearances included 98,572 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 90,298 bushels; receipts, 1,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 7,695 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 501,483 bushels, or to 1,322,461 bushels, (37,646 bushels contract red and 424,728 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 52,000 bushels afloat.). The visible supply shows a decrease of 726,000 bushels, or to 60,322,000 bushels, against 72,702,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, but gained ⅝@⅞c, with wheat and on decreased stocks, while local shorts covered....Spot was firm and quiet, owing to scarcity. Sales, 29,200 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 38c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 38c, elevator; 8,000 bushels steamer white at 38c, elevator; 7,500 bushels No. 2 white at 38@38¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 37½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38c, elevator; 6,000 bushels steamer and No. 2 white at 38c, elevator, and 2,700 bushels steamer mixed, No. 2, and No. 3 mixed, at 37¾c, elevator....Receipts, 26,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 94,074 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,430 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 2,910 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 2,287 bushels, or to 197,800 bushels, (6,573 bushels No. 2 and 10,321 bushels steamer mixed.). The visible supply shows an increase of 450,000 bushels, or to 16,989,000 bushels, against 12,890,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were without transactions, but prices were nominally ½c higher, with other cereals....Spot were in fair jobbing demand at ¼c advance....Sales, 56,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¼c; No. 3 white, at 25¾c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 25¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 24@24½c; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼c; track mixed, 24@26¾c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 26@28¼c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 129,600 bushels; exports, 42,247 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 8,923 bushels, or to 1,553,625 bushels, (425,758 bushels No. 2 white and 197,210 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows and increase of 494,000 bushels, or to 9,020,000 bushels, against 5,815,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	10,000	73 @73¼	73¼
May	2,560,000	71⅞@73½	73¼
June	35,000	72 @72⅞	72⅞
July	2,063,000	71¾@72	72⅝
September	135,000	71⅜@73½	73⅛
December	....	@..	75
Total	4,825,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	190,000	35⅝@36¼	36
July	45,000	36⅞@37¼	37⅛
Total	235,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	@..	25⅞
2 white—			
May	....	@..	26¼

FLOUR—Demand only for small lots, with prices unchanged....Sales for three days included, of City Mills, 12,200 bbls patents, 7,500 bbls clears, 1,500 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 8,250 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.90; 500 bbls Spring clears at $3; 300 sacks no grade at $1.50; 1,500 sacks bakers' extra at $2.85; 1,600 bbls Southern patents at $3.65@$3.70; 800 bbls Winter clear at $3.50@$3.65; 5,700 bbls straights at $3.70@$3.75, and 1,050 bbls patents at $3.85@$4.05....Arrivals, 7,571 bbls and 9,193 sacks; exports, 3,068 bbls and 19,488 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 86,826 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.65@$2.95.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3 25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

COFFEE—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@90c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c.

at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $12@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were easy. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here, and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered at trifle easier prices.... Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 5c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5⅝c, pigs at 5⅝@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 41,015 head; same time last year, 29,082 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; stronger to shade higher; $3.50@3.95; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,026 head; fairly active; $3.25@$8.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,809 head; 5c higher; $3.50@$3.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $3.75@$3.95. Cleveland—Receipts, 1,200 head; Yorkers and pigs, $4 @$4.05. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; strong; $3.40@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 500 head; steady to strong; $3.45@$3.65.

TALLOW—The last sales of city were 300 hhds, at the close of last week, at 3 21 32c, that was the trading price yesterday, although the nominal rates were 3⅝c, bid, and 3 11-16c, asked. The country-made stock was hard to sell, at weak prices, with 80,000 lb taken in lots at 3½ @3⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a slow demand, without change in the price. Sale of 25,000 lb city at 4 9-16c, while at the West there were sellers at 4½c. In lard stearine nothing of importance done, with 6c quoted, nominal, for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, and prices at the close were 5@10 points up, though a little foreign demand, as Europe continued closed for the holidays....Spot Rio was dull and firm at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo and 400 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 12.70c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 12.65c; July, 500 bags at 11.75c, and 1,000 bags at 11.80c; August, 250 bags at 11.80c; September, 1,500 bags at 10.95c; December, 250 bags at 10.40c; March, 750 bags at 10.20c; total, 4,000 bags. Exchange—175 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags September for May; total for day, 7,250 bags.

Closing prices: January, 10.20@10.30c; February, 10.15@10.25c; March, 10.10@10.20c; April, 12.85@12.95c; May, 12.65@12.70c; June, 12.15@12.20c; July, 11.75@11.80c; August, 11.30@11.40c; September, 10.90@10.95c; October, 10.70@10.80c; November, 10.50@10.60c; December, 10.35@10.40c.

Visible supply of the world on April 1, 1896, as compiled from figures received from Exchange corresp

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Fifth Avenue Corner Sold—The Auction Offerings for To-day.

Messrs. Seton & Wissmann have sold for Ottinger Brothers & Korn, to a client, for investment, the seven-story brick and stone business building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, 52 by 100, at $450,000. The building, which was completed in May, 1894, is leased at about $27,000 per year. The branch Post Office occupies the store, and D. Appleton & Co. the remainder of the building.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold for Mrs. Victoria A. Romaine of Petersburg, Va., the five-story brick building 60 William Street, east side, between Pine and Cedar Streets, 30.1 by 30.9 by 25.6 by 32.6, at $100,000. The purchasers are the Commercial Union Assurance Company, who own the adjoining property at 56 and 58 William Street, northeast corner of Pine Street. The new purchase gives the company a rectangular plot, which will be covered by a twelve-story building.

Messrs. C. H. Diamond & Company have sold for Louis M. Jones, to a builder for improvement, the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of Eighteenth Street, 135 feet east of Broadway, at about $185,000.

Mr. Julius Friend is reported to have sold a business building, 50 by 100, in the dry goods district. Details are withheld.

Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers have bought, at $80,000, 71 and 73 Water Street and 18 Old Slip, forming the southeast corner of the two streets. Beginning on May 1, they will remove the old buildings on the plot and erect a new one for the offices of the firm. The brokers were Richard M. Montgomery & Co., Benjamin Richards, and E. A. Cruikshank & Co.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold to Patrick Sheahan, at $23,000, the five-story brick tenement 314 East Seventieth Street, south side, 231 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

The sales at auction set down for to-day to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, 404 Sixth Avenue, n w side, 79.2 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 19.7 by 60, four-story brick store and lofts building; also lot 25 by 100, on south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors', trustees' and auction sales, as follows: Nos. 34 to 38 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 347.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 62.6 by 100.10, connecting with 31 and 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 42.6 by 100.11, with two-story and basement frame building on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street side, and three-story and basement frame building on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; also nine lots at northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, four being on the avenue, the corner 24.11 by 100, and the other three each 25 by 100, and the five street lots being each 25 by 99.11; also 52 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 17 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also four lots, each 25 by 100.8½, on north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue; also four lots, each 25 by 100.5, two on south side of Seventy-first Street, 323 feet east of Avenue A, and two in the rear, facing on Seventieth Street; also 207 East Seventy-third Street, north side, between Second and Third Avenues, 27.6 by 102.2, four-story brownstone tenement; also 22 and 24 North William Street, east side, extending to 225 and 227 William Street, 41.7½ by 127.11½ by 55.8½ by 89.5 by jog 20.10 by 33.5, with four-story and attic brick, stone-front buildings, on North William Street, and five and six story and basement brick buildings on William Street; also 138 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 146 feet east of Third Avenue, 22 by 84, four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; also three lots, each 25 by 55.4, on south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 250 feet west of Avenue A.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction and administrator's sales, as follows: 1,872 and 1,874 Third Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Third Street, each 25 by 75 by 100, two five-story and basement brownstone flats; also, 226 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 333.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.7½ by 98.8 by 16.8 by 68.5 2-3, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 215 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 167 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 23 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with store in front, and three-story brick tenement in rear; also, 341 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 23.5 by 98.9, four-story tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear; also, 156 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 232 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 53 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 234 Mott Street, east side, 126.1 feet south of Prince Street, 25 by 92.5 by 24.9 by 92.5, five-story brick tenement in front and four-story brick tenement in rear; also, 163 to 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 101.5 feet east of Lexington Avenue, each 27 by 70.9 by 100.11, four five-story brownstone flats; also, 153 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 325.7½ feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 31.3½ by 101 by 31.1 by 100.11½, five-story brownstone apartment house.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 306 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 83 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 68, two-story and basement frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,600.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Francis D. Dowley, referee, 276 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Forsyth Street, 25 by 87.6, three-story and attic brick building, with store.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Third Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, trustees' and executors' sales, as follows: No. 216 East Thirty-first Street, south side, between Second and Third Avenues, 20 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick building; also, 146 East Sixty-second Street, south side, 180 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 206 to 210 South Street, north side, 79.5 feet east of Catharine Slip, extending to 401 to 407 Water Street, 110 by 145.6 by 110 by 145, with three, four and one-half, and five story brick warehouses; also, the undivided one-half part of Pier 35 East River, and the bulkhead beginning 72.38 feet east of Catharine Slip and extending easterly 109.2 feet.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 1,781 and 1,783 Lexington Avenue, east side, 60.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 20 by 70, two four-story brick flats.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. G. Bates, referee, 115 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,800; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., 136 East Seventieth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 50 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, six lots, each 25 by 100, the first at the northwest corner of King's Bridge Road and Emerson Street, the others adjoining on the street; also, leasehold of 513 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story and attic brick-front frame dwelling, and two-story brick stable in rear; also, 547 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, north side, 398.4 2-5 feet east of Third Avenue, 19.1 2-5 by 38 by 90, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, three five-story brick flats, by Leopold Kahn of 369 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $105,000.

No. 51 West Third Street, a seven-story brick warehouse, by Henry Corn of 48 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $65,000.

No. 191 Cherry Street, a six-story and basement brick stable and storage house, by the S. R. Marshall estate of 270 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, a five-story brick flat, by Howard D. Hamm of 244 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of Berry Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, by Frederick Emanuel of Mount Hope, owner; cost, $4,800.

Beach Avenue, southeast corner of Dawson Street, a three-story brick tenement, by Tredwell Ketchem of 447 Willis Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

Fort George Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, by M. Waterhouse of Chattanooga, Tenn., owner; alterations to a one-story frame shed; cost, $175.

Franklin Avenue, 125 feet south of Spring Place, by Louis Schneider of 1,147 Fulton Avenue, owner; alterations to a brick and frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 8 East Ninety-second Street, by Alfred R. Starr of 164 East Ninety-first Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $900.

Nos. 50 to 54 John Street, by Maria Moore of Trenton Falls, owner; alterations to a four-story brick factory, offices, &c.; cost, $1,000.

No. 103 East Broadway, by Morris Alexander of 97 East Broadway, owner; alterations to a four-story and basement store and home for children; cost, $500.

No. 91 Wooster Street, by John S. Barclay of 122 Broadway, owner; alterations to a one and three-story and attic brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 643 East Seventeenth Street, by Thomas P. Wilson of 600 Grand Street; alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $400.

No. 340 Water Street, by John Buzzi and another, of 5 Roosevelt Street; alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost, $1,400.

No. 532 East Thirteenth Street, by Francis S. Hoyt of Morristown, N. J.; alterations to a three-story brick dwelling, &c.; cost, $300.

Nos. 1,746 and 1,748 Broadway, by the estate of William Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street; alterations to a three-story brick store and lofts; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 2,163 to 2,169 Eighth Avenue, by Frederick F. Foster of 52 Wall Street, owner; alterations to a one-and-one-half-story brick store and office building; cost, $4,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 140 feet north of Tremont Avenue, by John Ittner; alterations to a two-and-one-half-story frame hotel; cost, $4,000.

No. 120 Broadway and 19 and 21 Nassau Street, by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, owner; alterations to a nine-story brick and iron office building; cost, $20,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. E. W. Bliss has sold to William H. Reynolds a plot 202 by 100 on the west side of Underhill Avenue, between Prospect and Park Places, at about $30,000. Mr. Reynolds will build on the plot twelve two-and-one-half-story fancy stone-front dwellings.

Mr. Leonard O. Moody has sold, for Mr. Pratt, to W. B. and W. M. Shipman, at $10,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 195 Prospect Place, 20 by 50 by 100; for J. F. Dettmer to Charles Johnson the three-story brick villa 229 Lincoln Place, 23 by 60, on lot 33 by 131; for Mrs. C. S. Thompson to Miss J. J. Valentine, at $7,250, the three-story brownstone dwelling 134 St. Mark's Avenue, 20 by 40 by 131; and for Timothy L. Woodruff to Max Lang the three-story brick dwelling 411 Waverly Avenue, 14 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 6.

PARK ROW, s e s, 40.2 ft n e of Ann St, 25x irregular to Ann St x12.3x irregular; William Noble and wife to National Life Association $1
26TH ST, 332 East; Lilly R. Stern to Morris Weiss 1
42D ST, 221 West; Margaret L. Stewart, by James J. Macklin, guardian, to Henry L. Byrnes 1
SAME PROPERTY; Anna L. B. Stewart and others to same 33,000
54TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; St. Luke's Hospital to Helen J. James 70,000
137TH ST, 233 East; Betty Messner and husband to Mary A. Palmer 10,250
MADISON AV, 1,657; Bertha M. Hahn to Betty Messner 23,000
120TH ST, s s, 306.3 ft e of Pleasant Av, 18.10x100.11; Jacob Schloeder and wife to Jean A. E. Werther 65,000
178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100; William Haggerty and Charles Haggerty and wives to William Klein 8,000
VANDERBILT AV, s e s, 241 ft n e of 167th St, 2x150; also Vanderbilt Av, 1,178; Christopher Wickham and wife to Julia C. Hendrickson 4,251
MULFORD AV and Alice St, s e corner, 23x100; Mortimer C. Landgrebe and wife to Anton Landgrebe 200
7TH ST, s s, Lot 129, map of Unionport; William J. Ryckman to August G. Beyer 50
BAY AV, s e corner of land of grantor, adjoining land of Lydia Scofield, 50x100, City Island; William E. Lowndes and others by trustee to Frederic Hoops 700
BIRCH ST and Cornell Av, n e corner, 25x100; Lily R. Shirmer to Patrick Guina.. 450
LOT 119, map of Laconla Park, 24th Ward; Charles D. Shirmer to Annie Dillon 400
ROCK ST and Cornell Place, n w corner, 50x100; Charles H. Meyer, Jr., and wife to John N. Outwater, Jr., and wife 1
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 197.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x77.7x25.6x78.9; Mathilda Lindgren to August Pierson and another. 1
TREMONT AV, s s, 46.6 ft e of Webster Av, 23.3x83.7x23x80.1; Jane E. Halligan to Catherine Clark 5
149TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Martin S. Golden and others to Mary T. Golden 1
152D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Curtis Wilcox to Julia F. Wilcox 24,000
133D ST, s s, 416.8 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x99.11; Robinson Gill and wife to Edith M. Williams 1
125TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x99.11 also n s of 125th St, 197.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; Jane V. Halligan to Catherine Clark 5
142D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 50x99.11; Thomas J. Kelly and wife to William H. Flitner 1
114TH ST, 453; Margaret McGill to Bridget Curley 1
AVENUE A, 1,321; Otto Frank to Frederick Zimmermann, ex prop 1
93D ST, 65 West; Henry G. Marshall to Walter E. Harding 13,500
167TH ST, 55 West; Mary Gilmour to Margaret Morrison and another 18,333
17TH ST, 426 East; William F. B. Redman and others to Peter Becker 1
SAME PROPERTY; Peter Becker to Patrick Dempsey 1
11TH ST, n s, 179.10 ft west of Waverley Place, 21.1x irregular; William Boggs and wife to Albert H. Farrington and others 1
LOTS 50, 61, 72, 83, and 94, map of Arden property, 24th Ward; Herbert T. Darling and wife to George E. Conley.. 10
LOTS 51, 60, 73, 82, and 95, same map; George T. Conley and wife to Herbert T. Darling 10
148TH ST, n s, Lot 67, map of Melrose South; Henry Wienecke and wife to George S. Daniels 1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary F. Shepard to Henry Wienecke 1
SAME PROPERTY; Emily S. Shepard to George S. Daniels 1
SAME PROPERTY; Susan B. Kingsley to Henry Wienecke 1
EDENWOOD AV, centre line, 240.6 ft n of High Bridge St, 60x120; Herman Schwarzschild to Jane Herman 1
ROAD from Fordham to William's Bridge, Lot 1, map of land of Josiah Briggs, 147.9x irregular; Charles Nolan and wife to John J. Houghton, by attorney, and others 47,042
MAIDEN LANE, 9 and 13; Edward H. Swan, as executor, and others to New-York Realty Company 320,000
AVENUE C, e s, 110.8 ft s of 11th St, 25x irregular; Charles Bardes and another, executors, &c., to Mary Halves and others 18,100
AVENUE D, 101; Charles Bardes and another, executors, &c., to same 20,100
GANSEVOORT ST, 8; Edward Coles, as executor, to Elizabeth U. Coles 1
24TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 7th Av, 83.4x98.9; Frank Trimble to Jennie T. Trimble 1
80TH ST, s s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; Joseph E. Weed to Edward J. McGuire 1
SAME PROPERTY; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Joseph E. Weed 1
62D ST, s s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Henry Block to Frederica Weisel 1
53D ST, 342 East; John Riexinger, as executor, to Louis Hoppe 19,300
65TH ST, 43 East; Mary Gilmour and others to Margaret Morrison, 2-3 parts.. 20,000
62D ST, 232 East; Jacob Weisel and wife to Henry Block 1
64TH ST, 131 East; Herman Levy and others to Theresa O. Pulling 1
MADISON AV, 1,744; Edward Schnell and others to Emilie E. M. Neumann 24,000
MADISON AV, 1,744; Emilie E. M. Neumann to Henry W. Neumann 24,000
130TH ST, s s, 193.7 ft w of Madison Av, 16.5x99.11; Simpson Trolan and wife to Samuel W. M. Yates 1
128TH ST, 130 East; Rebecca Suttle to Nathan Wise 1
129TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Justin Herold and another, executors, to George Fennell and another.. 36,000
129TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Gertrude A. F. Hewlett to same.. 1
129TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Mary A. Herold to same 1
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Joseph S. Auerbach and wife to Moses Kahn 9,733
SAME PROPERTY; John C. Tomlinson to Moses Kahn 1
SAME PROPERTY; same to Moses Kahn.. 4,866
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 148th St, 199.10 ft to 149th St, —x125; Leo C. Dessar and wife to James Butler 1
7TH AV, n e corner of 124th St, 100.11x125; Samson Lachman and others to Anthony Van Bergen 200,000

Recorded Leases.

FISCHER, Peter, to Philip Moersch; 719 East 11th St, 1 year $480
HASSE, Henry, to Bruno Opp; 95 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 708
HEILMAN, Elizabeth, to Kate Faulhaber; corner Briggs St and White Plains Road, (Jerome Hotel,) 3 years 1,200
RYAN, Thomas, to Frank Reynolds; n w corner of 1st Av and 37th St, store, &c., 5 years 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, James, and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company; n s of 87th St, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years (two mortgages) $72,000
BEAKLEY, Avelina B., to Mary S. English; w s of Riverview Terrace, 246.6 ft s of Powell Place, 5 years 4,500
CLARK, W. Irving, to Henry Van Wart, trustee of Abby L. Van Wart; 37 Chambers St and 13 Reade St, demand 6,270
SAME to W. Irving Clark, trustee of Elizabeth Winslow; same property, demand 3,135
SAME to Henrietta E. Van Buren; same property, demand 3,135
SAME to Washington Irving, Jr.; same property, demand 6,270
SAME to Sarah I. Kent; same property, demand 6,270
CAHILL, Annie M., to Eliza A. Abrams; n w s of Intervale Av, 208.6 ft s w of 169th St, 3 years 2,500
DOOLING, William, and wife to Patrick McCarthy; n s of Front St, 22.6 ft west of Coenties Slip, 1 year 1,000
DICK, Robert, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 104th St, demand 10,000
DEVLIN, Alexander, Jr., and wife to Frederick W. Trumpler and wife; n e corner of 1st Av and 3d St, map of Jerome, 3 years 700
FOLEY, Helen M., to Sarah Dahlman; s s of 30th St, 525 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21 years 2,580
GLUCK, Solomon, and wife to Charlotte Hastorf; 113 Sheriff St, 1½ years 800
GEIS, Joseph, to Mary Geis; 410 East 3d St, all title to leasehold 300
GARRETT, Mary E., to Frieda Hart; n s of 98th St, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 months 2,000
GUINA, Patrick, to Lily L. Shirmer; n e corner of Cornell Av and Birch St, 2 years 260
HANSSON, Ola, and wife to the Vermont Marble Company; n s of 164th St, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 6 months 1,668
SAME to Don A. Gaylord; same property, 6 months 2,416
HOEFER, Herman, and wife to Valentine Gumprecht; s s of 105th St, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 22,000
HAAS, Frederick, and wife to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s s of 82d St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 28,000
HARDING, Walter E., to Henry C. Marshall; n s of 93d St, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, installments 3,500
HALVES, Mary, and Frank W. Bardes and wife, Frederick Bardes and wife, and Kate Zimmer to Joseph Schreiner; 101 Avenue D, 5 years 10,000
HENDRICKSON, Julia C., and husband to Herbert B. Turner; s e s of Vanderbilt Av, 101 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year.. 3,400
HUMPHREYS, Mary E., to Grace E. Marvin; s s of Summit St or Av, 193.4 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 500
JACOB, Henry, to Emma A. Nauss; s s of 49th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, demand. 1,500
KEEGAN, Mary and Catharine, to Anastasia McAvoy; 401 East 34th St, 1 year. 500
LOOS, Louis, to Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; s s of 53d St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 11,000
SAME to the executors of Maria C. Cramer, deceased; same property, 3 years.. 3,500
MITCHELL, John M., to Carlisle Norwood; 447 Broadway and 24 Mercer St, all title; also to s w corner of Park Av and 133th St, 3 years 25,000
MORRIS, William, and wife to Samuel B. Benn; 1,468 2d Av, all title, 7 months. 300
MORRISON, Margaret, to Mary Gilmour; n s of 65th St, 187 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 10,000
NEW-YORK REALTY COMPANY to Edward H. Swan, executor, &c., of Benjamin L. Swan; 9 and 13 Maiden Lane, (two mortgages,) 13 months 144,000
SAME to same; same property, two mortgages,) 13 months 96,000
NOULETT, Maggie, to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of Melrose Av and 154th St, 1 year 28,000
O'CONNOR, George W., to George B. Lowerre; n e corner of Jerome Av and Southern Boulevard, 3 years 2,500
PALMER, Mary A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 127th St, 246.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 6,500
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 1,000
STEIN, Margaret, to Catharine Zahn; w s of 1st Av, 49.4 ft n of 36th St, 4 years 9 months 10,000
SILVERMAN, Anna H., to Ernestine and Robert H. Silverman, executors of Henry M. Silverman; s s of 23d St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 15,000
SCHWERIN, Henrietta, and Bernard, to Ida and Simon A. Hirschbaum; 584 Columbus Av, 1 year 1,500
THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY to Jerome A. and Princes W. Bacon; rights, privileges, franchises, and leasehold, 13 East 14th St, bonds, 10 years 20,000
WERTHER, Jean A. E., to Jacob Schloeder; s s of 120th St, 306.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year 2,300
ALLCOT, Helen J., and husband to Henry E. Klugh; Lot 1, map of 41 lots on Crotona Park and Parkway, 1 year 500
CURLEY, Bridget and Thomas, executors of Margaret McGill; n w corner of Pleasant Av and 114th St, installments 2,800
PETTIT, Edward B. and Isabella M. to the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning of New-York; s s of 15th St, 96.10 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 12,000
DUCHART, Henry J., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 123d St, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 1,000
LUMSDEN, Elizabeth, to same; e s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 149th St, 1 year. 1,200
VON GLAHN, Claire, and wife to John B. Smith; 66 and 68 East 107th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Jacob, and another, executors of Betty Robitscher, to Frederick Rohscher. $5,000
SAME to Helen Tuska 10,000
SAME to Henrietta Cohn 6,500
SAME to Laura M. and Eugene N. Solomon 8,000
DEAKER, Alfred, to the American Savings Bank 1,500
FOSTER, Charles G., and another, trustee of John S. Ward, to Charles G. Foster and others, trustee of John S. Ward... 1
FORD, Sarah M., to Margarethe Zimmermann 1,006
GOLDSMITH, Henry, to Jane A. Townsend 1
KNOX, Effe V. V., and Charles H., to the American and Foreign Christian Union 11,500
KENT, Sarah I., to Henrietta E. Van Buren 6,270
LUDLOW, Margaret T., to Edward L. Ludlow 30,000
MURRAY, Emilie J., to Jacob W. Cornwell 8,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Daniel Robert 8,021
MORRISON, Margaret, individual and executrix of Janet E. Hutchison, to Mary Gilmour 4,331
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Jacob Wicks, Jr 1
STEWART, Samuel, to Isabelle Stewart. 1
TOWNSEND, Randolph, to Henry Goldsmith 8,500
THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Randolph W. Townsend 10,249
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to trustees of Mary G. Mills. 5,000
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK to the Baron de Hirsch Fund 29,000
VAN BUREN, Elvira L., to Pierre E. Pretterre 7,042

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV, e s, 41 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; New-York Life Insurance Company against Arthur Young and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
55TH ST, s s, 170 10 ft w of 9th Av, 20.10x100.5; Mary Dooley against Katie Dooley and others, (action to set aside assignment of lease.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

PROSPECT AV and 156th St, s e corner, 100x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Mary T. Crawford or H. G. C. Thornton, owners; Mary T. Crawford, contractor $1,740
WALNUT AV, e s, 100 ft south of 139th to 140th Sts, x225; Willson, Adams & Co. against Central Gaslight Company, owner; William C. Whyte, contractor.. 2,514
2D AV, 140 and 142; Reed & Jaeger against the Young Men's Christian Association, owners; Thelsz Brothers, contractors 230
SAME PROPERTY; T. Eckenroth & Son against same owners and contractors .. 497
LOTS 74, 75, 110, 108, 206, 173, and 78, at Jacksonville, on map of the village of South Mount Vernon; Michael Burke against Patrick Reilly and James B. Alexander, owners and contractors 1,275
LOTS 74, 110, 5, 108, 206, and 78, same, map, &c., as above; Hilford O. Dession against same 450
62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100.6x100.5; John P. Kelly against Christian Braun and others, owners; Ludwig Kurzenknabe and Henry O. Kirchner, owners and contractors 1,450
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. Kelly against Christian Braun and others, owners; John P. Kelly, contractor 192
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Kelly against same 192
CONCORD ST, w s, 125 ft s of Kossuth Av, 25x100; Lawrence Brothers against Ellen Mohan, owner; Henry Rathjen, contractor 699
165TH ST and Stebbins Av, s e corner, —x—; Cooper & Newmark against George Tremberger, owner; McEvily & Farnan, contractors 232
MOTT and Walton Avs, n w corner, 150.9 ft s of 163d St, 32.11x113.9x108.5; Andrew M. Underhill, assignee for Wood & Robinson, against Edward J. McCluskey, owner; Peter S Harley, contractor.... 206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 128 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLINGS,

Nos. 1,053 and 1,056 FIFTH AVENUE, near 86th Street.

LOCATION WITHOUT EQUAL.

PROPERTY OVERLOOKS ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SECTIONS OF CENTRAL PARK. NOW BEING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND DECORATED. WILL BE FINISHED ABOUT APRIL 15TH.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ALSO,

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK AND LIMESTONE DWELLING,

No. 56 CONVENT AVENUE, near 143d Street.

LOCATED IN CHOICEST PART OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. DECORATIONS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JOHN C. WHITNEY,

346 BROADWAY.

4% MONEY.

We have a large fund to loan on New-York City property at

4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT.

LOW CHARGES.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

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REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

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962 AND 963 5TH AV.,

near 77th St.; five stories; these remarkable houses are built equal to a King's palace; must be sold; any offer entertained. Prices from RIKER, 661 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.

SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

Central Park Apartments.

Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Toledo, Central Park South, (59th St.,) 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., 58th St. and 7th Av., and 55 Liberty St., NEW-YORK, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE."

1,037 and 1,039 Fifth Avenue, corner 85th St., N. Y.—Elegant apartments to let; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements, elevators, &c.; great inducements. WILLIAM G. ROBERTS, 1,038 Fifth Av., N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cheap; Elizabeth, N. J.; dwelling house; 12 rooms, laundry, bathroom, butler's pantry; built by owner for own occupancy; best and most fashionable location; five minutes from station; 45 trains daily; trams passes door. ABRAHAM MILLS, the Wool Exchange.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. A.—

Light, well-ventilated flats, at reasonable rents. Apply on premises, 402 West 58th St.

Apply on premises, or to J. E. Whitaker, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—In the mountains, a well-furnished cottage, with 12 to 14 rooms, with large grounds; near depot, not over four hours from New-York City; near club or fine hotel preferred. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, 27 East 74th St., New-York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

MONROE STREET.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—The FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK BARNETT et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action bearing date the 26th day of March, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned Referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Monroe Street, between Market and Pike Streets, and now known by the Street Number 56 Monroe Street (formerly 66 Monroe Street), bounded northerly by Monroe Street, southerly by property now or lately of John M. Mounsey, John M. Todd and Robert Billsborrow; easterly by No. 58 Monroe Street, westerly by ground now or late of William S. Watkins, being in breadth in front on Monroe Street, twenty-five feet three inches; in the rear twenty-five feet one inch, and in depth on the easterly side ninety-two feet eight inches, and on the westerly side ninety-two feet six inches, be said several dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Frank Barnett by deed delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage.—Dated New-York, March 30th, 1896.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

Bowers & Sands, Attorneys for plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

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The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
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